

Saddam may concede some autonomy

Kurdish doubts over wisdom of Baghdad talks

By ADAM KELLIER in BAGHDAD and HAZHEE TEIMOURIAN

A POTENTIAL deal on Kurdish autonomy began to emerge yesterday as Kurdish leaders met the Iraqi government in Baghdad.

However, there were signs of deep unease among ordinary Kurds about the wisdom of dealing with President Saddam Hussein.

Kurdish sources said Saddam appeared willing to make concessions in an attempt to persuade the United Nations to lift sanctions against Iraq. They said Baghdad badly wants a relaxation of trade sanctions, and knows that an agreement with the Kurds would make it easier for the Western powers to approve. Iraq may even agree that Kirkuk, which it has tried to populate with Arabs, should be included in the proposed Kurdish autonomous region.

An estimated one million Kurdish refugees are still in the mountains along the Turkish border and the American military is considering using food to coax them into sanctuaries under allied guard in northern Iraq. American marines began erecting tents at the first of several planned camps

inside Iraq at the weekend. US army major John Cord said: "I'd drop it [the food] a little further down the mountain each time. It's like you are feeding a squirrel. First you throw the food far away, slowly a little closer, then it's eating out of your hand."

Iraqi officials gave no details of yesterday's talks, and state-run media did not mention the events. One non-Iraqi source said the Iraqi delegation included Izzat Ibrahim, the vice-president of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, Tariq Aziz, the deputy prime minister, and Ali Hassan al-Majid, the interior minister. The four-man Kurdish delegation was headed by Jalal Talabani, the leader of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, one of the two largest guerrilla organisations.

The negotiations are understood to be based on a self-rule package rejected 17 years ago by the Kurds. That plan called for the creation of an autonomous Kurdish province that would be governed by a directly elected legislature. The provincial government would be given charge of education, internal religious and economic affairs. The central government would retain control of foreign affairs, defence, issuing currency and extracting oil in the region, which has 60 per cent of Iraq's oil wealth.

Ahmad Taufiq, spokesman for the Kurdistan Front in London, said: "These talks are being held at the invitation of the Baathists, who are extremely weak now. They are very generous in their offer, but we'll have to wait and see. They have not even rejected our condition that any agreement be guaranteed by the United Nations."

Such a guarantee would seem unlikely at present and the suspicion must be that the Kurds also find themselves in a weak position. They fear the creation of refugee enclaves along the Turkish border in northern Iraq which might bring about the permanent loss of their cities further south to Arab settlement.

"We obviously do not trust Saddam Hussein," said another Kurdish source. "Ja-

lal Talabani and Masoud Barzani [leader of the Kurdish Democratic party] have each had a brother murdered by Saddam, and he has so many times gone back on his word. But this time he is weaker than any other time in the past."

A Kurdish demonstrator during a march in London on Saturday said: "I am very angry, but if the delegation gets an international guarantee for Kurdish autonomy, and if they get Kirkuk back, I might forgive them for bringing this shame upon us now."

In an interview with CBS television yesterday Richard Cheney, the US Defence Secretary, said that the early stages of the construction of an allied protection zone for Kurdish refugees inside Iraq showed the Iraqis to be in "a very friendly and co-operative mood". He acknowledged that one of the biggest problems for the troops would be to persuade the Kurds to come down from the mountains.

Mr Cheney and Dan Quayle, the vice-president, reiterated President Bush's assertion that the US would remain in Iraq for as long as it takes to hand control of the refugee operations to relief organisations. Mr Quayle told NBC News he wanted to be "a bit ambiguous" about the likely length of American operations.

Mr Cheney refused to be drawn about whether the Bush administration would deploy additional forces to protect the refugee camps but emphasised that America would do "whatever we have to do to protect our people".

In Safwan in southern Iraq, members of a US congressional delegation assured Iraqi refugees that American troops would not abandon them until firm steps are taken to prevent reprisals by Iraqi security forces. More than 1,000 refugees sat in the dust-chanting slogans against Saddam while others met the Americans at the army-run camp near the Iraq-Kuwait border.

Joint action call, page 8
Leading article and letters, page 13
Photograph, page 18

US demands Iraqi police withdraw

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER in ZAKHO

THE United States military command will today demand that Iraq withdraws between 200 and 300 uniformed policemen, many of them armed, sent into the northern town of Zakho as US Marines arrived there yesterday and Iraqi troops pulled back under a hastily reached agreement.

The mysterious arrival of the police, many carrying rifles, took the Americans by surprise. Last night, Major-General Jay Garner told reporters that he would insist that the men withdraw and leave security to the Americans.

The general, joint commander of Task Force Bravo was speaking to journalists, flown in to the American-controlled zone by helicopters carrying machine-gunners in case of attack. As we landed at

the new camp which will house 20,000 refugees, American army positions could be seen in the hills and dug in to the ground.

"I will meet my opposite number, the Iraqi brigadier-general tomorrow and I will tell him that the joint task force will ensure all security for the area," General Garner said. "We will have to see then how the cards fall."

Diplomatic sources claimed that the decision of the Baath party to send armed police in to the town in buses appeared to be a provocation which the Americans were attempting to play down. Despite the incident, Richard Cheney, the American defence secretary, said there was no cause for alarm about the troops' safety. The Iraqis were in "a friendly and co-operative mood".

Leading article, page 13
Marathon report, page 36



First lady, Rosa Mota (right), winner of the women's race, passes the Catty Sark

Russian wins the joyous marathon

By JOHN GOODBODY
SPORTS NEWS CORRESPONDENT

YAKOV Tolstikov, of the Soviet Union, was the surprise winner of the London marathon yesterday in a race in which Britain took the men's team event for the first time. Like the Russian, Rosa Mota, the Olympic champion from Portugal, broke away from the field at about 14 miles and was never challenged, to win the women's race.

One competitor running for charity was Sebastian Coe, twice Olympic 1500 metres champion, who completed his first marathon in 2 hours 59 minutes. Other famous figures included Sir Jimmy Saville, completing his 200th marathon, Neil Adams, the Olympic judo medal winner, and Nigel Benn, the boxer.

They threaded their way among international running stars, club runners and joggers. Some people dressed as Red Indians, clowns or the devil, while others carried balloons or blew trumpets or were escorted by dogs. A squad of uniformed policemen, carrying truncheons, ran as a pack. One man did 50 press-ups every mile. It was a joyous celebration of endeavour and comradeship.

Leading article, page 13
Marathon report, page 36

No 10 scotches idea of Owen job in cabinet

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

THE government moved swiftly yesterday to scotch stories that John Major was considering offering a cabinet post to Dr David Owen, the former leader of the SDP. A Downing Street spokesman said: "It is mere ill-founded rumour. Dr Owen has neither been offered, nor has he asked for, a Cabinet post." With Dr Owen away in Zimbabwe, his wife Debbie said that there had been no formal meetings between him and the prime minister although they might have bumped into each other in a Commons corridor.

Close associates of the prime minister know of no discussions and while Dr Owen has been supportive of Mr Major's policy on Iraq he has also been complimentary in recent months about Neil Kinnock.

However, while it seems that Downing Street has every right to deny that any job has been sought or offered, contact of a kind there has been. Some ministers are pressing John Major to seek to bring Dr Owen aboard, seeing the value of having him embark on a national speaking tour for the Tories in constituencies where his former allies in the Liberal Democrats are likely to pose a threat.

It is, however, conceded

that the prospect of a deal remains remote. Dr Owen would entertain do one without the removal of Tory opponents to him and his two fellow SDP MPs, Rosie Barnes in Greenwich and John Cartwright in Woolwich, and Tory constituency associations are notoriously jealous of their independence.

The offer of a job to Dr Owen, now or later, would unsettle the cabinet and opponents would claim that there was an air of desperation about a government prepared to do pre-election deals with a party of three.

But the flurry of weekend stories that Mr Major and Dr Owen are talking confirms two things. Despite the disappearance of his rump SDP from the political map last year, Dr Owen remains a major political figure.

Last night Dr Owen, who is in Harare, refused to be drawn. Returning from a trip to a retreat on the Zambezi, he said: "I have got nothing to say about it. I have been out in the country, and I haven't seen the newspapers. I don't comment on newspaper reports. I am sorry." Dr Owen is the main speaker in a conference of the Zimbabwe di-

Continued on page 18, col 2

Hardline challenge to Soviet president

From BRUCE CLARK
IN MOSCOW

HARDLINE Soviet politicians agreed yesterday to press for an emergency meeting of the country's supreme legislature to call President Gorbachev to account and consider removing him.

The idea of an early meeting of the Congress of People's Deputies was overwhelmingly endorsed at a conference of the hardline Soyuz political group, which is considered easily capable of mustering the 450 deputies' votes necessary to force such a session.

Colonel Viktor Alksnis, one of the founders of Soyuz, said the congress would decide whether or not to vote Mr Gorbachev out as state president after discussing his record in office. "I personally favour Gorbachev's resignation," he added.

It was the 2,250-member congress which elevated Mr Gorbachev to the new post of state president in March last year. Last December, it voted by 1,388 to 426 against considering a vote of no confidence in him, but since then disenchantment with the Soviet leader has grown on all sides of the political spectrum.

Mr Gorbachev faces the possibility of a separate challenge to his authority, in this case to his position as Communist party chief, on Wednesday when the policy-making central committee holds a plenary session.

His policies were denounced at the weekend by a meeting of ultra-hardline communists in Leningrad who pledged to set up a nationwide organisation to defend socialist ideology.

At the Soyuz meeting, delegates from across the country gave an enthusiastic hearing to proposals from the group's leader, Yuri Blokhin, for a six-month state of emergency, curbs on the press, tougher central control of the economy and a brake on privatisation.

The group, which champions the rights of ethnic Russians in areas where nationalism is strong, also endorsed Mr Blokhin's denunciation of the latest Gorbachev proposals for a new federal treaty linking the Soviet republics in a looser association.

The conservative challenge to the Soviet leader, who in the past was able to play one political camp against another, will increase the pressure on him to make a clear choice between the two.

Growing pressure, page 9

Reading guru stands firm

The man accused of sending British reading skills into decline refuses to be blamed. John O'Leary reports

THE most controversial figure in education drew 900 people to a weekend conference in London, and showed why he has become the target of ministers and supporters of traditional teaching methods.

Frank Smith, a Londoner based in Canada, occupies a place in the demonology of child development once reserved for Dr Spock. Although virtually unknown a year ago outside the academic world, he has been accused of triggering a national decline in reading standards with the so-called "real books" theory.

Tickets for the one-day conference on language and learning, at £25 a head, were sold out a month ago. Teachers and students came from Birmingham and beyond to hear the man who has been dubbed the Billy Graham of the reading world, a guru of the left and a crank.

Professor Smith did not disappoint. In a polished performance to an admiring audience at the London University Institute of Education, he dismissed his critics as ignorant and said of the traditional method of teaching reading by using the sound of letters to build up words: "Phonics doesn't work, and that's it."

While disowning the "real books" label, which he described as the kiss of death, Professor Smith stood by his insistence that the teacher's role is to create an enthusiasm for reading and to enable pupils to develop the skill themselves. Reading would come quickly once a child recognised the advantages it would confer.

Interviewed after his lecture, Professor Smith said that he had been misinterpreted in the public debate on reading standards which had brought him notoriety. "I do not believe that children learn to read by osmosis," he said. "Of course teachers need a strategy."

Although ruling out phonics, which he said was responsible for reading failure and the worst spelling, he accepted the view of the

Continued on page 18, col 8

Selection rejected, page 4
Education, pages 28-29

GOOD WRITING IN THE TIMES

HOLLYWOOD



Oscar Moore on a battle of nerves and fear - between the agents who rule the film industry, and the studios Page 11

DIPLOMACY



Peter Stothard talks to Raymond Seitz, the US's first professional ambassador to Britain, about politics, people - and dogs Page 12

CHURCHES



Ruth Gledhill investigates the fate of the redundant places of worship whose architectural worth continues Page 2

Funerals' claim

Some undertakers are profiting from families' grief by charging exorbitant prices for funeral services, a Labour MP will tell the Commons today Page 3

300 feared dead

Around 300 people are feared dead after the Afghan army fired at least two Scud missiles on the rebel-held provincial capital of Asadabad Page 7

Civil service sale

Downing Street advisers are drawing up plans for the sale of parts of the civil service. Likely candidates include the Passport Office Page 18

Wednesday win

Sheffield Wednesday won the Rumbelows League Cup at Wembley beating Manchester United 1-0. John Sheridan scored the winner Page 36

Arts	16-17
Births, marriages, deaths	15
Business	19-23
Classified	15, 28-31
Court & social	14
Crosswords	15, 18
Education	28-29
Law Report	13
Leading articles	13
Letters	14
Obituaries	31-36
Sport	17
TV & radio	16
Weather	16

Home is the hero to an underwhelming cheer

From SUSAN ELLICOTT
IN WASHINGTON



General Schwarzkopf with a tiny welcome

THERE was no storming for Norman Schwarzkopf, the commander of America's forces in the Gulf arrived back at his army base. The four-star general was greeted by about 500 well-wishers instead of the thousands expected to turn out in the Florida morning sun.

But the architect of the US-led victory over Saddam Hussein had not lost his lustre as America's latest folk hero. Many thousands of admirers had simply followed the advice of the staff at his military headquarters to watch the 6ft 3in soldier on their television sets rather than at the arrival ceremony.

According to Major Dian Lawhorn, a spokeswoman at the base in Tampa, the army had counted on the cheers of between 5,000 and 50,000 people to

greet their most famous local resident. The city itself had been expecting 200,000. The commander of Operation Desert Storm did look a little overwhelmed when he stepped in his familiar fatigues and peaked cap out of a military aeroplane after an overnight flight from Saudi Arabia. But it was hard to tell whether his tongue was tied temporarily by the moment or because he was taken aback to see but a few base personnel, family and troops.

"It's great to be home," he said after greeting his wife, daughters and dog. "I can't describe to you the emotion that's in all of our hearts. Particularly when we can stand here in this great nation and hear that great national anthem."

Those wary of the general's fiery temper may do well to prevent him from learning that an air-show in the city last week drew a crowd of 500,000 and

caused traffic jams for hours. Yesterday's event apparently kicked off with a fizz more than a bang because military officials dithered until last Friday whether to allow the public onto the base. By the time they had decided that they should, most Schwarzkopf fans had decided to watch the general on the small screen. But the limited number who did glimpse the larger-than-life hero in the flesh did not appear disappointed.

"I'm proud to report to you that Kuwait is free," he told Kuwait's ambassador to the United States amid screams from the crowd. "It's a great day to be a soldier and it's a great day to be an American."

Then he left the podium to kiss other people's babies, shake hands, receive at least one teddy bear and hug his black Labrador, which shares one of his many nicknames, Bear.

The Portable Phone with Staying Power

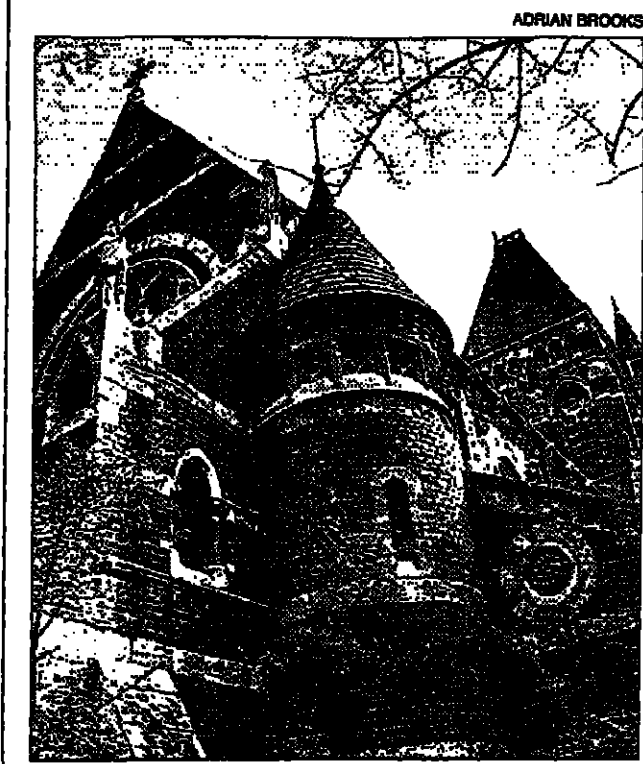
Technophone TP2

The Technophone TP2 portable cellular phone gives you the staying power of a peak performer with the style of a champion. This smart, lightweight phone gives heavyweight performance.

And, you won't be left speechless. The long battery life, AC fast charger as standard and proven reliability ensures you are never out of touch.

Phone today to make sure you keep in touch and receive a FREE in-car rapid charger with each Technophone TP2 purchased.

CELLCOM	MARCONIPHONE
081 202 1011	0245 275725
CELLULAR COMM. CORP PLC	SECURICOR COMMUNICATIONS
081 450 1314	0800 181345



Fading glory: St Stephen's has been disused for 13 years

Diocese seeks new life for gothic splendour

A SOLUTION could soon be found to rescue one of the country's most important Victorian gothic churches. English Heritage is to meet in the next few days a leading firm of architects who have proposed a new use for St Stephen's in Hampstead, north London, which has stayed forlorn and closed for 13 years.

The church is boarded up and occupied by a squatter and his alsatian dogs. Valuable stained-glass windows, mosaics, benches and carvings have gone and iron gratings stolen for scrap.

The future of the grade I listed building in Roslyn Hill has been a top priority for the diocese since it was declared redundant 13 years ago. No alternative use was found in the normal three-year waiting period and the church has remained neglected.

St Stephen's highlights a problem facing the entire Church of England: what to do with churches

that are empty but nevertheless merit preservation because of their architectural or historical interest.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr George Carey, touched on the "serious" situation during an interview earlier this week. Referring to declining congregations in inner cities, he said: "The problems are rooted in issues that developed 150 years ago." One bishop alone built 200 churches in London. "The assumption was simply by building big churches they would be filled," he said. In fact many never attracted more than the smallest congregations.

A government enquiry last year rejected a plan by the architects Siefert to modernise St Stephen's but it did establish that office use could be appropriate given the state of the building. Chris Patten, then environment secretary, said that he was concerned that the building was neglected and vandalised and agreed that it was

Ruth Gledhill reports on attempts to save a Victorian grade I listed church in Hampstead, London

"vitaly important" to find a new use.

Teresa Sladen, of the Victorian Society, met English Heritage officials this week. She said the latest Siefert proposals were substantially the same as those rejected at the planning enquiry. "Our view is that the improvements were marginal and the scheme remained entirely unacceptable."

In its report on the church, the Victorian Society describes St Stephen's, built in 1869, as one of a small group of major Victorian churches whose preservation should be a priority. It was the masterpiece of the architect Sam-

uel Sanders Teulon, who designed some of the best buildings of the High Victorian era. The environment department's grade I listing places it in the top 2 per cent of historic buildings. "As such, it should have been treated with the utmost care. Instead it has suffered appalling neglect," Ms Sladen said.

Roger Clayton Pearce, diocesan officer for redundant churches, was, though, critical of the thinking behind the building's conception. Churches such as St Stephen's resulted from an "architectural fad" prevalent at the time. "Churches were built to the glory of the architects and the donors rather than to the glory of God."

The Ven Derek Hayward, general secretary of the London diocese, said: "The church is now thought architecturally good. There was a time when people thought it was hideous."

The diocese has now put St Stephen's back on the market, for

the nominal sum of £25,000. English Heritage estimates basic repairs would cost at least £1 million.

Harry Duckett, of English Heritage, who is planning to meet Siefert representatives in the next few days, said: "We hope they will produce something close to what we are looking for."

Laurie Winter, executive director of Siefert's, said: "The church is in a very bad state... I started looking at it because I thought it so sad that a building of that calibre should be allowed to deteriorate like this. There is no magic answer for these buildings."

His plan is to convert St Stephen's into studios and offices. "But until we have planning consent we cannot do anything, and all the time the building is deteriorating. It is frustrating, not just for me. The nation is losing out."

Haringey loan could put charge up by £200

By DAVID YOUNG

HARINGEY council, north London, has been told that residents may have to bear the estimated £29 million additional cost of restoring the fire-damaged Alexandra Palace rather than have the bill, £200 for each poll tax payer, met by the Charity Commission.

The council is considering plans to sell part of the palace site for housing to cover the costs but that is unlikely to be allowed by the Charity Commission and residents could face increased community charge bills to cover the work. The council, which for the second year running has set Britain's highest community charge at £559.80, had raised a £29 million loan to cover the work after the £34.5 million estimated cost, which was met by the insurance pay-out in 1980, rose to £61 million.

The commission has said that because of the council's "ostensible failure" to adequately supervise the restoration contractors and because it had employed its own officers instead of outside consultants, it was not entitled to an indemnity covering the extra costs. The commission has told the council that because of the size of the overspend the commissioners and the Attorney-General do not feel that the council acted properly.

At issue is whether councillors, who are all trustees managing Alexandra Palace, ordered the work as trustees or as Haringey borough council. The confusion has led to Customs and Excise to demand from the council £5.7 million unpaid VAT. The council said the VAT did not need to be paid because the work was done by a charity. The extra VAT alone is equal to £40 on the community charge.

The council solicitor, chief executive and finance officer have said they can no longer advise the Alexandra Park Board on certain issues. Negotiations with the commission are continuing.

Council tax will cost householders up to £750

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

THE council tax replacement for the poll tax to be detailed in the government's consultation paper tomorrow will range from £150 to £750. The one in three householders who live alone will receive a discount of 25 per cent, and students and those on income support will pay nothing.

Ministers rejected the idea of a surcharge for bigger households when it was found that 87 per cent of the population lived in two-person households. Operating such a surcharge, which remains as an option in the consultation paper, would require a much more complicated system and many of the additional occupants would be exempt, such as students or elderly dependent relatives.

The new tax, a property tax in all but name, will be based on seven broad bands of property with the government preferring a system of banding by capital value with upper and lower limits settled nationally. Councils will not be able to vary the bands or to change the proportions of tax to be raised between them, preventing left-wing Labour councils from heaping higher charges on bigger properties.

Only a tiny minority of householders are expected to have to pay more than £1,000, and there will be a transitional relief scheme when the new charges begin in April 1993 to avoid any individuals facing too sharp an increase in their payments.

Houses will be classified into bands by local valuation officers of the Inland Revenue, with assistance from private-sector surveyors. However, the bands will be broad enough to ensure that

house alterations will not require endless reclassifications. There will be an appeal system.

Even before the details of the new tax had been unveiled, Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, said yesterday that a Labour government would repeal whatever the government produced in favour of its own "fair rates" plan. Ministers are confident, however, that the new tax will prove a political bonus after the trauma years over the poll tax.

They believe that the consultation paper will scotch fears that returning to a property tax would mean heavy penalties on householders in the South-East, where many Tory seats are concentrated. A senior minister said last night: "The legacy of the poll tax was that we simply could not afford to create a whole new raft of losers."

The government intends to keep strong capping powers to prevent councils from overspending and ministers estimate that the new tax, which will require no separate register, will be £300 million a year cheaper to collect than the community charge. The new property tax will apply nationally, although there are said to be refinements for both Scotland and Wales.

Bryan Gould, Labour's environment spokesman, said yesterday that whatever the alternative proved to be there would be no replacement for the poll tax for three years. The government had wilfully turned its back on the prospect of getting rid of the poll tax sooner and had been driven by political expediency rather than by the merits of an alternative tax system.



Scouts' honour: Olivia Baden-Clay, aged 17, from Australia, who is great grand-daughter of Lord Baden Powell, founder of scouting, joined 1,000 Queen's scouts for a St George's day parade at Windsor Castle yesterday

Union debts soaking up '10% of subscriptions'

By TOM GILES AND DAVID YOUNG

MORE than ten per cent of every union subscription is used to meet the mounting debts of the trade union movement, according to new figures compiled by the TUC.

The annual analysis prepared by the TUC for publication later this year also shows that trade union membership in Britain has about halved, from 12 million to nearer six million, since the Conservatives came to power 12 years ago.

The figures show that on average £4.41 of every £42 subscription paid by union members is used to offset debts and also that trade union investments on the stock exchange have been falling. The survey adds that there is a disturbing disparity between income from subscriptions and high levels of

union expenditure. The TUC will release the statistics during the summer as the trade unions hold their annual conferences. Membership of TUC-affiliated unions will be put at 8.25 million compared with 12 million in 1979. However, the number of trade union members entitled to vote in ballots will be revealed as nearer six million.

The difference between the two figures is accounted for by retired and unemployed members who do not exist. The voting membership figures have been assembled because legislation requires that each time a union holds a ballot it must divulge the numbers available to vote.

Trade unions have moved further into the red, according to the statistics. They report deficits totalling £36 million, an increase of 44 per cent on last year's £25 million. The survey of union finances blames the deficits on falling membership and returns from outside investment.

The worst shortfalls have been recorded by 19 of the largest unions, which have accumulated losses of £21 million. Of this figure, £9.3 million is attributed to the Transport and General Workers' Union, which has led to possible job losses for 400 of the union's 1,100 staff.

Financial returns from 68 unions representing 98 per cent of TUC membership were analysed by the survey. Unions still rely on members' contributions for more than 90 per cent of their finances, even though overall membership has fallen.

In the past, the decline in membership income has been offset by investment income from a buoyant stock market. The survey notes, however, that this year income from investments and other sources fell by almost 10 per cent to

£22.4 million. This month, the TUC urged all affiliated unions to increase membership contributions by at least 10 per cent to avert mounting financial difficulties.

● A new strike fund for Britain's largest manufacturing union, the 740,000-strong Amalgamated Engineering Union, has been agreed. It was announced today. The union has decided on an initial 10p levy of members to be used for a dispute fund. The announcement came before the start of the union's annual conference at Eastbourne.

The union said that the levy was one of the lessons learned during the campaign of industrial action for an industry-wide shorter working week during which £19 million was collected. Gavin Laird, general secretary, said that there was a need to ensure the necessary finance was available for future campaigns.

The fund, the first general strike fund to be initiated by a major union in Britain, is expected to reach £10 million by the turn of the century and will enable the union to increase strike pay for members from £25 to £30 a week after its launch in January.



Laird: fund needed to finance campaigns

College pulls off Spanish art coup

By JOHN O'LEARY
HIGHER EDUCATION
CORRESPONDENT

ONE of Britain's smallest colleges has pulled off an educational coup and lined up a potential financial killing with a new base next to the Picasso museum in Barcelona.

Winchester School of Art, with fewer than 300 students, is converting a warehouse in Barcelona's Gothic quarter to run what is thought to be Europe's first MA in art and design. The first 30 students are expected in September.

The school took advantage of regulations introduced last year allowing polytechnics and colleges to borrow against their assets to raise the £250,000 needed for the project. Other institutions have spent more on premises to expand their campuses, but Winchester is the first to dabble in the overseas property market.

The signs are that, with Barcelona about to become the centre of world attention because of the 1992 Olympic Games, the investment may pay off handsomely. Michael Sadler-Forster, the principal, said: "There is no short-term intention to sell what we have just bought, but obviously it is encouraging to have a city centre property that is increasing in value. We look on it, and so do our investment analysts, as a sound purchase."

Work is in progress to convert the 400 square metres into painting and print-making studios. Students on the one-year MA course will spend two-thirds of their time in Barcelona and the rest in Winchester. The first intake will be drawn mainly from Britain.

Education, pages 28, 29

Call to man goes to his attackers

A woman who rang her man friend's mobile phone to tell him that his dinner was on the table found herself talking to one of two men who had just shot and robbed him. The attacker told the woman: "Mark's been shot and he's gone to hospital," before hanging up.

Mark Murphy's companion Lisa Smith made the call when Mr Murphy had not arrived ten minutes after she had seen his van draw up outside their flat in Clapham, south London.

In that time two men wearing crash helmets shot him through the leg with a handgun and escaped with the mobile phone and about £900 in takings. Police believe they fled on a motor cycle.

Mr Murphy was picked up by a passing police van and taken to hospital for treatment. He is expected to be allowed home soon.

Father tells of rail death

A father said yesterday that his son fell to his death from a moving train after leaning against a door that flew open. Simon Wayne, aged 20, was returning to his home in Staines, west London, from a beer festival at Farnham, Surrey, with his brother and father.

He was killed instantly when he fell out near Woking and was hit by an express train travelling in the same direction. His father, Edward Wayne, said his son had left his non-smoking compartment for a cigarette.

Fire death

The death of the former lead singer with the band Small Faces is being treated by police as accidental. Steve Marriott, aged 44, was found dead after a fire at his home at Arkedden, near Saffron Walden, Essex, early on Saturday. Police believe that the fire might have been caused by a smouldering cigarette. A post-mortem examination is expected to be carried out today.

Obituary, page 14

Murder charge

A man aged 24 from Newcastle upon Tyne will appear in court today charged with the murder of Pc Duncan Clift, aged 27, who died from multiple injuries after he was struck by a car. Pc Clift, a bachelor from Tonbridge Wells who was attached to Kent police, was visiting his family in Hexham, Northumberland. He died in hospital two days later.

Equality move

Positive discrimination of women Labour parliamentary candidates, including all women shortlists if all else fails, is to be canvassed by the party's national executive in a consultation paper. The proposal, to which all sections of the party will be asked to respond, is aimed at achieving equal numbers of women and men Labour MPs. At present the party has 24 women and 204 men in the Commons.

Drill tragedy

A man aged 53 was found by his wife yesterday with only his head protruding from their garden after apparently becoming caught up in the cork-screw of a drilling machine he was using and which dug him into the ground. Firemen were called to the garden in Dorking, Surrey, but police said the man was already dead. The Health and Safety Inspectorate has been informed and a post mortem will be held.

Buying The Times overseas
Australia £12.50 per annum (inc. postage)
Canada \$25.00 per annum (inc. postage)
New Zealand \$25.00 per annum (inc. postage)
South Africa R250.00 per annum (inc. postage)
USA \$35.00 per annum (inc. postage)
Western Europe £10.00 per annum (inc. postage)
Rest of Europe £12.50 per annum (inc. postage)
Japan ¥3,000.00 per annum (inc. postage)
India Rs 1,500.00 per annum (inc. postage)
Pakistan Rs 1,500.00 per annum (inc. postage)
Bangladesh Tk 15,000.00 per annum (inc. postage)
Sri Lanka Rs 1,500.00 per annum (inc. postage)
Malaysia RM 150.00 per annum (inc. postage)
Singapore S\$ 150.00 per annum (inc. postage)
Hong Kong HK\$ 1,500.00 per annum (inc. postage)
Taiwan NT\$ 15,000.00 per annum (inc. postage)
Korea ₩ 150,000.00 per annum (inc. postage)
Philippines ₱ 15,000.00 per annum (inc. postage)
Thailand ฿ 1,500.00 per annum (inc. postage)
Indonesia Rp 1,500,000.00 per annum (inc. postage)
Singapore S\$ 150.00 per annum (inc. postage)

London tops table of commuter costs

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

LONDON is the most expensive commuter city in the European Community, with the average commuter journey 19 per cent dearer than the next most expensive city, Copenhagen, according to a survey published today by the Labour-controlled Association of London Authorities.

Comparable single journeys cost £1.40 in London, £1.18 in Copenhagen, 85p in Dublin, 80p in Frankfurt, 74p in Amsterdam, 65p in Brussels, 49p in Madrid, 36p in Rome, and 32p in Paris and Athens.

A comparison of weekly and ten-day six-mile journey cards showed that London was also top of the cost league table, with a three-zone capital card costing £13.80. That is a third more expensive than a comparable ticket in Dublin, and five-and-a-half times more than a comparable ticket in Madrid.

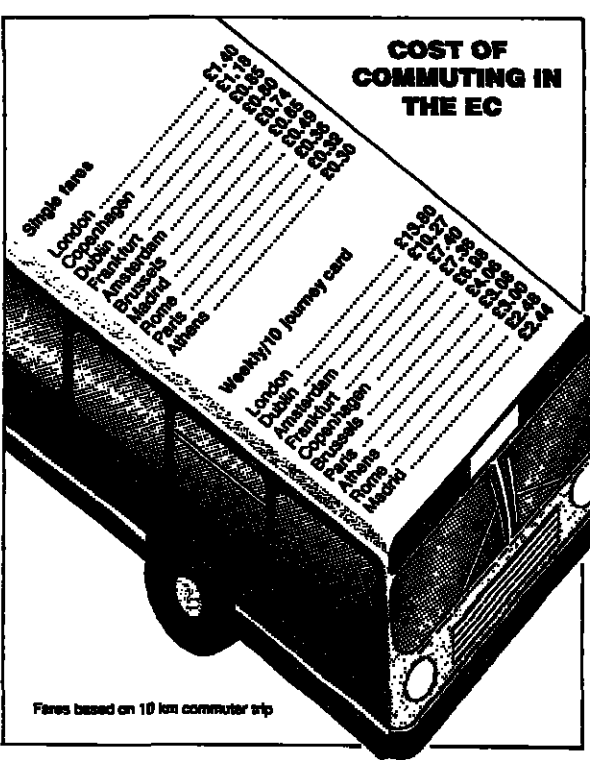
The Association of London Authorities said that the extra costs in London were not justified by better services.

The comparisons, do not, however, take into account the different levels of subsidy among European countries, financed by different levels of taxation. British Rail, for example, receives less than 25 per cent of the annual subsidies given to French or German railways, which are financed largely from higher rates of income tax.

□ Nottingham is planning to become the first European city

to introduce high-occupancy vehicle lanes, which a motorist can use only if carrying two or more passengers. The county council has already approved the idea in principle as part of a package of measures to ease traffic congestion, and officials are finalising details of a pilot scheme that could be in operation by 1992.

The idea was pioneered during the Sixties in Los Angeles, where the outside lane of many freeways are reserved for car pool commuters. By contrast, drivers in Nottingham will be permitted to use an extended network of bus lanes during peak hours, provided they are accompanied by two or more passengers.



Fares based on 10 km commuter trip

Census forms arrive on time but will they be filled in?

By QUENTIN COWDRY
HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

REPORTS of the death of the 1991 census have been greatly exaggerated, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys said yesterday. Nearly all the forms have been delivered in spite of the best efforts of poll-tax dodgers, invertebrate "stop outs" and unfriendly dogs.

By Thursday night, about 2,000 householders in England and Wales who were not away on holiday or on business abroad had still to receive questionnaires, the office said.

"We're talking about just handfuls of people in each census district, each one of which, remember, contains some 10,000 homes," a spokesman said.

The office admitted, however, that the real test was whether householders would complete the forms, as the majority have done in the past. Householders, who have been asked to name and provide other personal details of everyone staying at their homes last night, must have the questionnaires ready for collection today. Those who refuse to co-operate might be fined up to £400.

Peter Wormald, head of the census office in England and Wales, said: "We are still awaiting final confirmation but the field managers are confident that they have got the forms to virtually everybody."

"It only remains for the public to show their usual co-operation by getting the forms back to the enumerators during the next few days." Describing the population survey as an event of importance to every citizen, he underlined again the office's pledge that census data would be kept confidential. Direct mail firms will, for a fee, be able to

buy 1991 census data, but officials said there was a negligible risk of them being able to identify individual households.

Some households, however, may receive more junk mail as the data will, for the first time, include postcodes. By cross-referring groups of postcodes with names and addresses gleaned from electoral registers, firms should be able to target mailings more accurately.

Since forms started going out a week ago there have been reports of questionnaires being torn up on doorsteps by residents worried that

data may be passed to poll-tax registration officers and of enumerators persistently failing to make contact with householders. Others have been chased by dogs, while one female enumerator was confronted by a naked and intoxicated man.

● An enumerator delivering census forms near Ashford, Surrey, was handed a completed 1981 census form by a woman pensioner who said she had been waiting for it to be collected. No action will be taken against her for failing to return it earlier.

Under
exorb
from g

Doctors
urged to
buy con
new form

All enqui

UPH 150

Undertakers make exorbitant profits from grief, MP says

By ALICE THOMSON

SOME undertakers are profiting from families' grief by charging exorbitant prices for funeral services, a Labour MP will tell the House of Commons today.

Lawrence Cunliffe, MP for Leigh, in Lancashire, has carried out an investigation into the funeral industry and claims that some undertakers are making profits of up to 1,000 per cent out of many of the 650,000 funerals a year in

Britain. He is demanding a government enquiry into the funeral industry's prices and practices.

Mr Cunliffe said yesterday that he has uncovered cases in which mourners were charged £154 for a coffin which only cost £19.50 to produce, and £740 for a deluxe model which cost £37.50.

"Bills that charge for 40 hours work are the most ludicrous," said Mr Cunliffe, who worked in several funeral parlours while compiling his information. "Companies often charge £400 for 40 hours work, but I never saw any parlour that spent more than ten hours over one body."

Mr Cunliffe's main grievances are against the national companies that have sprung up in the past 15 years. "I first looked into the business in 1988 and was appalled to find that most family firms were being swallowed up by these vast combines that just spat out coffins as fast as they could with no feelings and were making vast profits on the way," he said.

His complaints have been backed up by a Department of Trade and Industry enquiry two years ago which criticised the ethics and integrity of some undertakers.

The managing director of Great Southern, which controls about 6 per cent of the market, said: "I'm afraid Mr Cunliffe is very ill-informed."

A simple fibreboard coffin initially may cost about £20 but then it has to be transported and stored in the parlour where it will be used for the funeral and this will cost about £100.

"As for labour costs, we have always charged a working man's week. Mr Cunliffe is only thinking of the ceremony on the day; he has forgotten about the embalming, the organisation and the fact that we are available 24 hours a day."

One company that has resisted a takeover is T. Cribb and Sons in London's East End, which prides itself on the quality and personal service of their funerals and still uses the traditional hearse and horses. A spokesman said: "During the recession people become more careful about how they spend their money and they shop around for the right funeral parlour. If it looks too expensive they just won't pay."

Lionel Cornell, of the National Association of Funeral Directors, said: "We have a new code of practice which takes in the criticisms of the DTI and sets stringent standards for the funeral industry. We have a comprehensive training system for people in the trade, we give advice on billing and we have random tests to stop 'cowboy' outfits, so I think the public can rest assured."

Doctors urged to boycott new form

By LOUISE HIDALGO

DOCTORS have been urged not to use a health department form for referring patients to hospitals because it breaches the GPs' professional code of conduct.

The British Medical Association said that doctors could face actions for breach of confidentiality if information requested on the form, which includes a patient's medical details, was passed around hospital departments.

The association is asking doctors to stop using the form and has accused the government of introducing it to "prop up the bureaucracy in an attempt to make the NHS reforms work". Doctors should return to using the old standard letter, which has a detachable slip for sending medical details direct to a consultant at a hospital.

The health department, which issued the standard referral form when the NHS reforms came into effect at the beginning of this month, said that every member of hospital staff was bound by confidentiality. The form would, it said, speed the referral of patients to hospitals.

Dr Ian Bogle, chairman of the association's general special services committee, said yesterday that it had not been adequately consulted about the form, which he dismissed as "an absolute nonsense". He said: "There is no way a GP should be obliged to supply this information and patients would not expect their clinical details to be supplied on an open form."

Dr Bogle further criticised the form for demanding information that was irrelevant to the treatment of a patient, such as their ethnic origin. He added: "GPs are also asked for the patient's NHS number, the hospital's code number, and the referral number, all of which they won't necessarily know, which take time to get and which would be more quickly processed when the patient is admitted to hospital."

● The government's medical advisers are drawing up new guidelines for the treatment of cancer patients amid disquiet among some doctors at the differing care offered across the country. (Gina Jenkins writes). Proposals from a sub-committee of the standing medical advisory committee will shortly be put before the main body which will decide how to advise ministers.

On BBC1's edition of *Panorama* tonight, Dr George Blackledge, who has been working on the guidelines, says he believes that an extra 10 to 15 per cent of people would be alive five years after diagnosis if all cancer patients received the best treatment. The health department said: "We are aware of the unevenness of service provision but this is one of the things which will be resolved by the NHS reforms."

Equity wants pop stars out of panto

By JULIAN ROLLINS

A GENERATION of young theatregoers may soon be deprived of the dubious pleasure of seeing the nation's fading pop stars, ageing sportsmen and Page Three models make fools of themselves on the stage.

The acting profession yesterday called for the "talented" amateur to be taken out of the British panto scene once and for all. In a motion overwhelmingly supported at Equity's annual meeting in London, Yorkshire variety artists said the union should persuade theatre managers to reserve opportunities for genuine performers.

Some sports celebrities, including Frank Bruno, Ian Botham and Barry McGuigan, will escape the ban as Equity card carriers. But would-be newcomers, perhaps Paul

"Gazza" Gascoigne, could be excluded.

Equity members feel that although the big names undoubtedly fill theatres, they take jobs from genuine performers. Graham Hamilton, a panto regular, said: "We can't blame them or managers for wanting star sports names in production."

We should blame our union for not negotiating with theatre managers who allow in people who didn't even go to drama school."

Peter Finch, head of Equity's theatre section, said: "We are not opposed to celebrities appearing in shows but their use can become an abuse of agreements we have in the theatre."

The motion will go back to Equity's ruling council for approval.



Supporting stars: Lesley Manville and Terence Rigby were honoured at the Equity conference yesterday as best actor and actress in supporting roles in the Clarence Derwent awards



Special day: the Queen driving herself and her personal detective to church at Sandringham yesterday, her 65th birthday. Canon George Hall, the Norfolk church's rector, wished her a happy birthday before the service and at the end the organist played *Happy Birthday To You*

Speeding up of eviction planned to help landlords

By TIM MILES

THE government is planning to speed up court procedures for evicting tenants to stimulate the growth of the private rented sector. Ministers believe delays of up to six months in getting repossession orders are deterring property owners from letting to tenants, with the result that while the number of homeless families increases, an estimated 600,000 privately-owned homes remain empty.

The Lord Chancellor's department is due shortly to issue a consultation paper on ways in which court procedures could be speeded up, particularly in respect of assured shorthold tenancies.

Lawyers fear that formal repossession hearings, in which tenants have rights of representation and legal aid, could be replaced by "paper

arbitration" procedures modelled on the small claims court. Nicola Howells, secretary of the Law Society's housing sub-committee, said yesterday: "We do not feel that a small claims type procedure which might be appropriate to arguments over minor matters should be applied to something which can end in a person losing their home."

Assured shorthold tenancies, which can be terminated after six months, were introduced by the 1988 Housing Act to give greater security to landlords and to help reverse the 'decline' in the private rented market. But the decline has continued. In 1980, there were just over two million private rented properties. By 1988 the number had dropped to just under 1.5 million. Last year there were just over 1.4

million private rented homes.

The environment department believes delays in getting repossession orders in overburdened county courts remain a key disincentive to property owners becoming landlords. In a letter last week to the Law Society, which follows discussions about housing tenure, government officials refer to "the absurdity where it can take a further six months to repossess a property let on a shorthold for as little as six months". The letter, to Miss Howells, links the move to "streamline repossessions with proposals to speed up recovery of rent arrears".

The Law Society was aware of delays in county courts, Miss Howells said, but believed these should be overcome with more resources.

Change to small claims opposed

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A COALITION of consumer groups and the Law Society has warned the Lord Chancellor that his proposed reforms of the small claims court will deter people from pursuing personal injuries claims.

The Consumers' Association, the National Consumer Council and the Law Society have written to Lord Mackay of Clashfern expressing concern that proposals to raise the limit of the court's jurisdiction from £500 to £1,000 would mean that many people could not afford to pursue a personal injuries claim. They also said that if people did pursue such a claim without legal advice, they could be pressured into quick settlements amounting to "serious miscarriages of justice".

Although the groups welcomed in general the reform to widen the scope of do-it-yourself justice, they said that the benefits of pursuing claims without lawyers or legal aid only apply to consumer disputes, for example, over cars, holidays or faulty goods.

It was not appropriate, the Consumers' Association said, for personal injuries claims, such as those involving whiplash injuries in a road accident. The Law Society said

that to pursue a personal injuries claim, the plaintiff would have to pay out money that he would scarcely recover in any damages award.

Patrick Allen, a solicitor, said that a typical claim involved an outlay of up to £300 to cover a consultant's report, a police report and a plaintiff fee to lodge the case. He said that people were unlikely to want to pay out such amounts in view of the uncertainties of litigation. He rejected the charge that lawyers' objections were self-interested and said that the profit margin on small claims cases were "probably the smallest in civil litigation".

The National Consumer Council warned Lord Mackay that the proposals would "undermine rather than improve access to justice". At present a victim is usually awarded the costs of obtaining medical and other reports but that would not apply in small claims cases. It also pointed out that defendant insurers would have no incentive to settle claims below £1,000.

A cross-party group of MPs is asking Lord Mackay to retain the £500 limit in personal injuries cases or to give the court discretion to award costs in such cases.

Genetic map for migration route

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

A STUDY of two closely related populations of European warblers has helped to unlock the secrets of how birds migrate. Research on the Austrian and German blackcaps offers evidence that birds inherit genetic maps that steer them to wintering grounds sometimes thousands of miles away.

The research helps to explain how young birds find their way over strange terrain without guidance.



The blackcap: migratory secrets unlocked

from an adult. It has also found that crossbreeding the birds (*Sylvia atricapilla*) leads to the offspring inheriting damaged "maps", which steer them sometimes fatally off course.

Although the populations are not fully fledged species they have been isolated long enough to have developed slightly different genes. The

findings have been made by Andrew Helbig, a German biologist, and are published in the journal *Behavioural Ecology and Sociobiology*.

He harnessed a phenomenon known as migratory restlessness, which led to the conclusion that precise genetic maps are the clue to migration. Migratory restlessness causes captive birds to flutter and hop in the direction they would take if they were free during the time when they would normally migrate.

Captive birds have even been seen altering their direction of hopping and fluttering at the exact times they would change their flight paths if in the wild. To establish if genes carry the migratory map, Dr Helbig crossed the blackcaps and observed the direction of their migratory restlessness.

Pure German blackcaps travel southwest in the autumn, whereas Austrian populations migrate southeast to the Mediterranean. Both avoided the Alps. The crossbreeds, however, appear to inherit half a map from each parent, which ends up driving them south to the Alps and on a journey they are unlikely to survive.

KURDISH REFUGEE CRISIS

Concern alone won't save their lives.

£18 WILL.

Today thousands of Kurdish refugees who survived the Gulf War are facing death yet again. Forced to flee their homes, and trapped in makeshift camps, their lives are at risk from cold, starvation and disease. Tragically, those most at risk are women and children - especially the very young who are most vulnerable to disease. Without help they will suffer and die in their thousands.

Yet it doesn't cost much to save their lives. Just £9 for each refugee - or £18 for the mother and child - is enough to provide vaccines, basic medical care, high protein food supplements, clean water, sanitation and clothing for the children.

UNICEF has mounted a major operation to get these vital supplies to the refugees in the border areas. But we desperately need funds to continue our work.

Don't just be concerned. Help UNICEF save lives today. Send your donation to: UNICEF-UK, Room 147, FREEPOST, London WC2A 3BR.

Please use my gift to help UNICEF's relief work and save more lives. I enclose:

£72 ☐ £54 ☐ £36 ☐ £18 ☐ Other £

(Cheques to be payable to UNICEF-UK)

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms)

Address

Postcode

OR please debit my Access/Visa Card (I declare as appropriate)

Card No.

Exp. date

Signature

Post to: UNICEF-UK, Room 147, FREEPOST, London WC2A 3BR.

Please enclose SAE if you require a receipt.

081-200 0200

Instant donations line (24hr).

Simply quote your Access/Visa No.



All enquirers welcome as private land records go public

A WOMAN walked into the Land Registry district office at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and told the staff that she owned most of the land in the county and wanted to make enquiries because it had been taken from her.

Hers was the most unusual enquiry made to the office since the register was opened to public inspection in December. "But I think she was a little eccentric and I'm afraid we were not able to help her," Tony Warlow, who is in charge of the open registry operation, said.

Most of the enquiries received are more predictable and there is no doubt that the opening of the register has

been a success both in time saving and allowing access to information that was previously unavailable.

For the past hundred years the ownership of land had remained a secret available only to the registered owner or mortgagee. Since December, however, the 13 million registered titles held by the registry's 18 districts have become an open book, there for anyone to inspect, from owners to people merely curious about their neighbours' property.

Brian Kitching, area manager at the Tunbridge Wells office, said: "There was initial interest from the curious just because it was a new

Christopher Warman on public access to the once-secret files of the Land Registry

thing. Now the system has settled down and we even have a number of firms springing up to offer a service of searching the registers."

The opening of the register means that anyone can obtain details of who owns particular land and property, the nature of the tenure and whether there is a mortgage or other financial burden on the property, and the name of the mortgagee. There are limits, however, and ap-

plicants cannot see copies of mortgages or leases.

There are still about seven million or more titles not on the register. Those include Crown land, land owned by government and some large estates that have not appeared on the register because they have not changed hands since compulsory registration was introduced.

Many enquirers can be helped, however. For a £12 fee, John Robinson, of Tunbridge Wells, was able to clarify where his garden fence should be. "This has made life so much easier because I tried to sort this out a few months ago but just came up against a brick wall," he said.

Meinard Lundgren, of New Romney, wanted to discover the owner of a strip of land next to his house so that he could thwart a proposed property development. He found that only part of the land was registered, but at least he had made a start.

Mr Warlow said: "For a fee of around £12-£18 ordinary people can now find out about land and property and we can do a little detective work to help them. When neighbours have a disagreement about a fence dividing their properties we can show them the maps and the line drawn between the properties."

The opening of the register

is one of the recent developments within the Land Registry. A programme to computerise its records has begun, with nine offices fully computerised and the remainder due by 1993.

A review of the registry's performance published last week by the National Audit Office reported that the registry had considerably improved its service to the public. The turn-around time for completing registrations has been reduced from 20 weeks to eight weeks, and 97 per cent of the critical services that it provides in connection with house purchases are processed within four days.

Return to grammar school system is ruled out by Clarke

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

KENNETH Clarke, the education secretary, yesterday ruled out a return to the grammar school system as a consequence of widespread opting out.

Interviewed on BBC 1's *On the Record* programme, Mr Clarke defended comprehensive schools strongly. He dismissed opinion polls showing that 60 per cent of voters supported a return of the grammar schools as part of a "boring old argument about a system that I have no intention of reviving".

The two-tier system disadvantaged those who did not get into grammar schools, he said, adding: "You can run a perfectly good all-ability school as long as you don't put the pupils into all-ability classes and you don't follow silly teaching methods."

Mr Clarke predicted that only a minority of grant-maintained schools would revive academic selection, although he was proposing to reduce the time limit for those wishing to do so. "I would be surprised if there was much demand," he said. "I don't think I'll face mass applica-

tions from all over the country." While accepting that competitive selection had a place in some parts of the country, Mr Clarke said: "Selective schools are not going to be a dominant feature of the state education system." Individual cases would be treated on their merits.

He confirmed that changes in the rules on ballots for opting out were being considered for inclusion in the Conservative election manifesto. He considered changes in the rules less important than when he took office six months ago, because applications for grant-maintained status were "accelerating like mad".

He ruled out the compulsory ballots advocated by some Conservatives who argue that the pace of opting out remains too slow. "I have never seen the point of making people vote who don't want to, so mandatory ballots are ruled out."

Although only 70 of the 27,000 state schools have opted out so far, Mr Clarke said that new applications were coming in steadily every

week. Only the uncertainty caused by an approaching general election was preventing a greater flow.

Mr Clarke said that his aim remained for all schools to opt out and to transform rather than abolish local education authorities. "I am not remotely interested in running it all from Whitehall," he said. "Mr Clarke has spent too little time in schools, Jack Straw, the Labour education spokesman, says in a letter to the prime minister, published today. His official engagements recorded only seven hours spent in schools and none in universities, polytechnics or colleges, the letter says."

"Publication this morning of the register on Ken Clarke's attendance at school reveals an alarming picture of non-attendance, and this in the week in which the government launched its own anti-truancy drive," the letter says. Mr Clarke's record of school visits was the worst of any education secretary in the past three decades.

Reading guru, page 1
Education pages, 28, 29



Casting around: the Lambourn is still a favourite fishing haunt for Sir Michael Hordern even though he has seen it deteriorate over the years

Fishermen want action over dried-up rivers

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY
ENVIRONMENT
CORRESPONDENT

FISHERMEN and landowners fearing for the future of the Hampshire chalk streams, the world's most famous trout-fishing rivers,

are likely to call for big changes in water supply policies at a meeting in Winchester today.

They believe that rivers such as the Test, the Itchen, the Hampshire Avon and the Meon are seriously threatened by excessive abstraction

of domestic and industrial water supplies from the chalk aquifers, the underground water-bearing strata that supply them. At today's seminar organised by the British Field Sports Society and the Salmon and Trout Association, there will be calls for a halt to abstraction from the aquifers, and for water companies to make up the supplies by building reservoirs.

There will also be calls for the National Rivers Authority to be given powers so that when a development is proposed, the availability of water supplies will be an important factor.

The actor Sir Michael Hordern, a lifelong fisher-

man, has noted with dismay the decline of the water level and the water quality in rivers. He has often fished in Hampshire but it is the Berkshire chalk streams, the Lambourn and the Kennet, that he knows best. Sir Michael, aged 79, who has a cottage on the banks of the Lambourn, said: "I've fished the chalk streams for forty years and the difference between the rivers now and then is fantastic. There's no water in them. The upper waters of the Kennet have disappeared and the upper waters of the Lambourn aren't there at all - it's like a green ditch."

The National Rivers Authority does not believe that

excessive abstraction is at present a direct threat to the Test and the Itchen, although it is concerned about smaller chalk streams, such as the Bourne Rivulet in Hampshire, the Pang in Berkshire and the Darent in Kent, which have dried up. It will shortly be publishing its proposals for dealing with the problem, which may involve revoking some abstraction licences. The authority believes that low flows in the celebrated rivers and streams are more likely to have been caused by low rainfall.

Anglers and landowners, however, say that the effects on the streams are a warning of what will happen to the rivers unless action is taken.



...a quiet message from Edward de Bono

CALL TO ARMS! AUX ARMES, CITOYENS!

The Negative

The British (many) are thoroughly negative: even David Hume, the greatest British philosopher, was negative.

The media (most) are thoroughly negative: because it takes much more talent to be positive.

The mind is thoroughly negative: because we more naturally compare with what has been rather than what can be. Esteemed intellectuals are thoroughly negative: because of the sterilising influence of the infamous Greek gang of three.

Unions are thoroughly negative: because there was a time when this was the most useful thing to be.

Politics are thoroughly negative: because knocking is somewhat easier, and more fun, than building.

There is at least one thing about which we do need to be thoroughly negative - that is about negativity itself.

The Positive Revolution

Traditional revolutions are negative and seek to overthrow a defined enemy. When that enemy is overthrown then, of course, everything will be fine - fine?

The Positive Revolution has no enemies. The Positive Revolution is how you make things better by being constructive, by being creative and by contributing.

About five per cent of the readers of this advertisement have always felt this way. Another five per cent will be inclined to explore the matter because it seems to make sense. The rest may well be outraged and irritated but that does not matter because revolutions often have to start with a few (not 'the' few).

There is, alas, no such thing as objective judgement. Philosophy may work that way but the brain does not. If you look at things through a negative framework you will amply justify your negativity. If you look at things through a positive framework you will see ways of being constructive.

The Handbook for the Positive Revolution (recently published in Viking/Penguin) is a practical framework for the Positive Revolution. It is not about Pollyannish optimism but about solid construction. If things are truly gloomy are you better off being despairing or being constructive? Maybe indulgent gloom is more enjoyable.

The Positive Revolution is a serious revolution - but not a solemn one. The weapons are not bullets, bombs, barricades and shouting. The weapons are quiet changes in perceptions and values. For example a valuing of contribution above complaint. For example a valuing of creativity over criticism. For example a valuing of construction over carping. The Handbook for the Positive Revolution sets out constructive frameworks for such changes in values and perceptions.

Buy five copies of the Handbook for the Positive Revolution and give them to your friends - or enemies.

Buy fifty copies of the book and give them to your executives without a constructive framework you will not build much.

Join the Positive Revolution. If not, then enjoy being negative about it.

Background

(for those who want more detail)

The book I AM RIGHT YOU ARE WRONG (now published as a paperback by Penguin with introductions by three Nobel laureates) describes how the pattern of Western thought was set by the infamous Greek gang of three: Socrates (argument); Plato (forms and truth); Aristotle (categories and logic). What we

know about how the brain works as a self-organizing system shows the inadequacy of those ancient concepts and suggests it is time we outgrew them.

Argument and the critical search for the truth has insufficient constructive and creative energy. That is why we have made so little progress in human affairs. We defend this limited progress with complacency and a powerful defence system of word play based on selected perceptions. We perpetuate the classic confusion between three truths: game truth (set up a game like mathematics and play it); belief truth (set up perceptions which support those perceptions); experience truth (check and re-check as in science).

Argument and analysis are not enough. We can only solve those problems where analysis reveals a cause that can be removed. We are paralysed by problems which demand the design of a constructive way forward (USSR, Northern Ireland, Middle East, South Africa, inflation etc.). Bargaining both power and blame is no substitute for new ideas and the willingness to explore them.

We need to move forward from the rigid certainty and circular complacency of rock logic to the flow of water logic and the opening up of possibilities.

The Positive Revolution does not pretend to offer all the answers but may provide a better framework for constructing and designing answers. At least a framework that is less righteous and less sterilising



Mrs Pitcher and Freddie at the Marsden hospital

Cancer treatment earns royal award

By LIN JENKINS

A PIONEERING cancer treatment has earned the first Queen's award for technological achievement to be given to a health service hospital. Traditional treatments for ovarian cancer gave a slim survival

chance and left sufferers sterile. But the development of platinum-based drugs overcame those drawbacks.

Lynda Pitcher, aged 34, of Herne Hill, south London, was one of the first to be treated with the first generation of the drugs, Cisplatin, in 1982. After a course at the Royal Marsden hospital in Fulham, southwest London, she was told she would probably be sterile but three weeks after her marriage in 1985, she discovered that she was pregnant. Her first child Edwina, now aged five, has two brothers, Tommy, aged three, and Freddie, nine months.

About 5,000 women a year suffer ovarian cancer and the use of Cisplatin, and its successor Carboplatin, has raised the survival rate from 25 per cent to 40 per cent. The drugs are also used in the treatment of testicular tumours. The award went jointly to the hospital, Johnson Matthey, the precious metal specialists, and the Institute of Cancer Research, all involved in the drugs' development.

Business News, page 19
Awards, pages 24, 25, 27

Mahler memento for sale

By JOHN SHAW

MAHLER'S signed draft of his 10th Symphony, written as he faced death, is expected to fetch £350,000 to £400,000 at auction at Sotheby's in London on May 17.

While working on the piece Mahler learnt of his serious heart condition and his wife Alma's supposed unfaithfulness with Walter Gropius, whom she married after the composer died in 1911.

Mystery surrounded the composition. There were rumours that Mahler wanted the manuscript burnt. Then Alma Mahler asked a Vienna publisher in 1924 to produce a facsimile of surviving drafts.

Whisky buff toasts victory

By JOHN YOUNG

MARK Woolven, aged 32, an accountant from Market Lavington, near Devizes, Wiltshire, became Britain's first whisky buff of the year on Saturday by winning the final of a new competition organised by *The Times* and Aberlour Single Malt.

Connoisseurs of malt whisky may be a less familiar breed than wine devotees but certainly concede nothing in enthusiasm and expertise. A weekend spent in the heart of Speyside, surrounded by distilleries bearing the great names of the industry, was a time for caressing precious bottles, rapturously reading labels, extolling the virtues of particular favourites and of course sipping and swilling a

fair amount of the golden elixir itself. The seven finalists were among more than 700 people who entered the competition after reading details in *The Times Saturday Review* last December. In the final they were required to complete a questionnaire, and to take part in a "blind" tasting of five commercially available whiskies - four malts and a maverick single grain to confuse them. The third and most testing challenge was to identify and comment upon the contents of seven glasses, all but one of which were Aberlour at different stages of maturation.

Mr Woolven, who scored 29 points out of 34, said that he had disliked whisky until 1985 when a bout of flu changed his mind. "I found it was simply too good to take for purely medicinal purposes," he said. "I became absorbed by the stuff. At any time I probably have 40 bottles in various stages of consumption."

Joint second, one point behind, were Giles Tuffield and Carri Armitage, who jointly run a guest house near Banff, Grampian. They were allowed to enter the competition separately.

Mr Tuffield said he went to wine-tasting classes in 1971 but afterwards met a whisky expert who quoted to him: "Beware of wine, it makes fools of men; it is better to take the spirit." He had drunk whisky ever since.

Police seek jogger after boy killed

Police investigating the killing of a boy aged 16 who bled to death after being stabbed were yesterday seeking a man who was seen jogging behind the victim shortly before the attack.

David Nock, of Leckhampton, Cheltenham, stayed up to a police officer shortly after midnight on Saturday. He had stab wounds and fell unconscious before he died. The boy had been running home from a party at Cheltenham rugby club's Prince of Wales stadium.

Supt Malcom Hart, of Gloucestershire police, said that detectives wanted to interview the jogger, who was aged 20 to 25. "This man could be a friend or associate of young David, or could have been involved or witnessed what caused the fatal injuries," he said.

Heroin seizure

Detectives were questioning a man aged 22 yesterday after seizing 200 grammes of heroin worth £20,000 at a guest house in Oxfordshire. Police believe that the drug was smuggled from India.

180 jobs lost

Plaxton, Britain's biggest coach builder, is to close its factory near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, with the loss of 180 jobs, blaming the recession and high interest rates.

Club service

The Rev David Capron is holding Sunday services in a working men's club at Alcester, Warwickshire, for people who prefer not to attend church.

Bond winners

Winners in the National Savings Premium Bonds weekly draw are: £100,000, 27CK 665678 (Surrey); £50,000, 20SL 703806 (Essex); £25,000, 19DS 007875 (Worthing).

If your mind is too old for the Positive Revolution, buy copies of the HANDBOOK FOR THE POSITIVE REVOLUTION for your children. Give them a chance.

(Question: Is this an advertisement for the book, or is the book an advertisement for the Positive Revolution?)

The Edward de Bono Master Classes on the island of Tessera in Venice will take place on May 16/17, 20/21 and 27/28. For further information, FAX: 071-602 1779

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a BMW 7 Series (E23) sedan. The car is shown from a front-three-quarter view, parked on a surface with a strong perspective of parallel lines. A person in a suit stands to the left of the car, partially in shadow. The license plate reads 'H977 JBL'.



THE BMW 3 SERIES RANGE STARTS FROM £14,250 FOR THE 316i. PRICE INCLUDES BMW EMERGENCY SERVICE, CAR TAX AND VAT, BUT NOT DELIVERY OR NUMBER PLATES. (AT AN ESTIMATED COST OF £320). PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PHONE 0908 249189 OR WRITE TO BMW INFORMATION SERVICE, WINTERHILL, MILTON KEYNES, MK6 1HQ. FOR TAX FREE SALES PHONE 071 409 3355.

Tories' hopes fade of local boost to allow polls in June

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

SENIOR Conservative strategists have all but given up hope that the Tories will do well enough in the local government elections on May 2 to reopen the prospect of a June general election.

With the Conservatives and Labour still neck and neck in national opinion polls, there is evidence that the Tories will do worse in the council contests than their national standings suggest. Nationally, the Conservatives are making little effort to rival the energy of Labour's campaign for May 2.

A Harris poll in yesterday's *Observer* put Labour and the Tories level at 40 per cent when respondents were asked who they would support in an immediate general election. The Liberal Democrats were 14 per cent. When the same people were asked how they intended to vote on May 2, Labour had a lead of 8 percentage points, suggesting poll tax reforms have yet to make an impact.

A similar picture emerges from a Mori study for *The Times*. Mori's national polling at the end of March also found the two main parties at 40 per

cent, with Liberal Democrats 16 per cent. But in voting intention in areas with local elections, Labour had a 3 point lead (40 per cent to 37 per cent), with Liberal Democrats 18 per cent.

Before local elections in the same seats four years ago, the Tories were 45 per cent in the national Mori poll in election areas, Labour 30 per cent and Liberal Democrats 25 per cent. In 1987, the voting intention locally was Tories 39 per cent, Labour 33 per cent, and Liberal Democrats 25 per cent. That suggests big Labour gains on May 2.

Among those saying they would vote on May 2, Labour's support is up 7

points on four years ago, Tory support down 2 points and Liberal Democrats down 7 points. The national polling picture still fluctuates too wildly for the Tories to risk an early election.

As the accompanying table shows, the Tories have led in six of the 11 polls and Labour in three, while two showed the two main parties level. The best news for the government is that John Major's personal standing has been boosted by his successful initiative for the creation of safe havens for the Kurds - approved by 77 per cent in the latest Harris poll - and that he now beats Neil Kinnock in every aspect of comparison.

THE POLLS IN MARCH/APRIL

Poll	Fieldwork	Con	Lab	Lib Dem	Others	Con lead
Harris	Mar 2-4	47	39	9	5	8
Mori	Mar 8	41	37	18	4	4
ICM	Mar 8-9	39	40	16	5	-1
Harris	Mar 15-14	40	38	17	5	2
ICM	Mar 21	37	40	14	9	-3
Mori	Mar 22	38	44	15	3	-6
ICM	Mar 19-21	41	40	15	4	1
Mori	Mar 21-25	40	40	16	4	0
Gallup	Mar 25-30	39.5	34.5	18	8	5
ICM	Apr 5-8	39	43	13	4	-4
Harris	Apr 17-18	40	40	14	6	0

Back-seat role for party politics

By CRAIG SETON

POLITICIANS monitoring the local elections for an indication of the likely outcome of the general election are unlikely to find many clues from the voters of Brecknock in Powys.

Party politics seldom intrudes in places where the Welsh rural tradition continues of electing councils composed mainly of independents. Brecknock borough council has remained true to that tradition since it was created out of local government reorganisation in 1974.

Most of its 44 members from five, distinct geographical divisions are independents, although within that loose description are Conservatives, Liberal Democrats, Welsh nationalists, rate-payers, left of centre councillors and some members truly independent of any obvious leaning. They do not form a single group.

In the May 2 elections, all the Brecknock seats could be contested but half the councillors are not being opposed.



Taking the lead: Denzil Griffiths, mayor of Brecknock and leader of the council, proceeding through Brecon

The largest political group is the Labour caucus with 14 members, most from the upper Swansea valley, an industrialised urban area incorporated with the rest of

the borough in 1974. There are no official Tories and only two Liberal Democrats. The Brecknock mayor is more than a ceremonial figurehead. As no group

claims a majority, the mayor assumes the role of council leader.

The mayor is chosen annually from the different area divisions on an uncontroversial, rotating basis, as are the chairmen of council committees. The present mayor, Denzil Griffiths, an independent from Brecon, said most rural voters were more interested in issues than their representatives' politics.

He said that Brecknock had so many geographically and socially varied parts that politics took a back seat. The borough includes the rolling hills and valleys of the Brecon Beacons, the communities of Builth Wells and Crickhowell, and the border town of Hay-on-Wye. Agriculture and tourism are big employers.

Mr Griffiths, a baker, said:

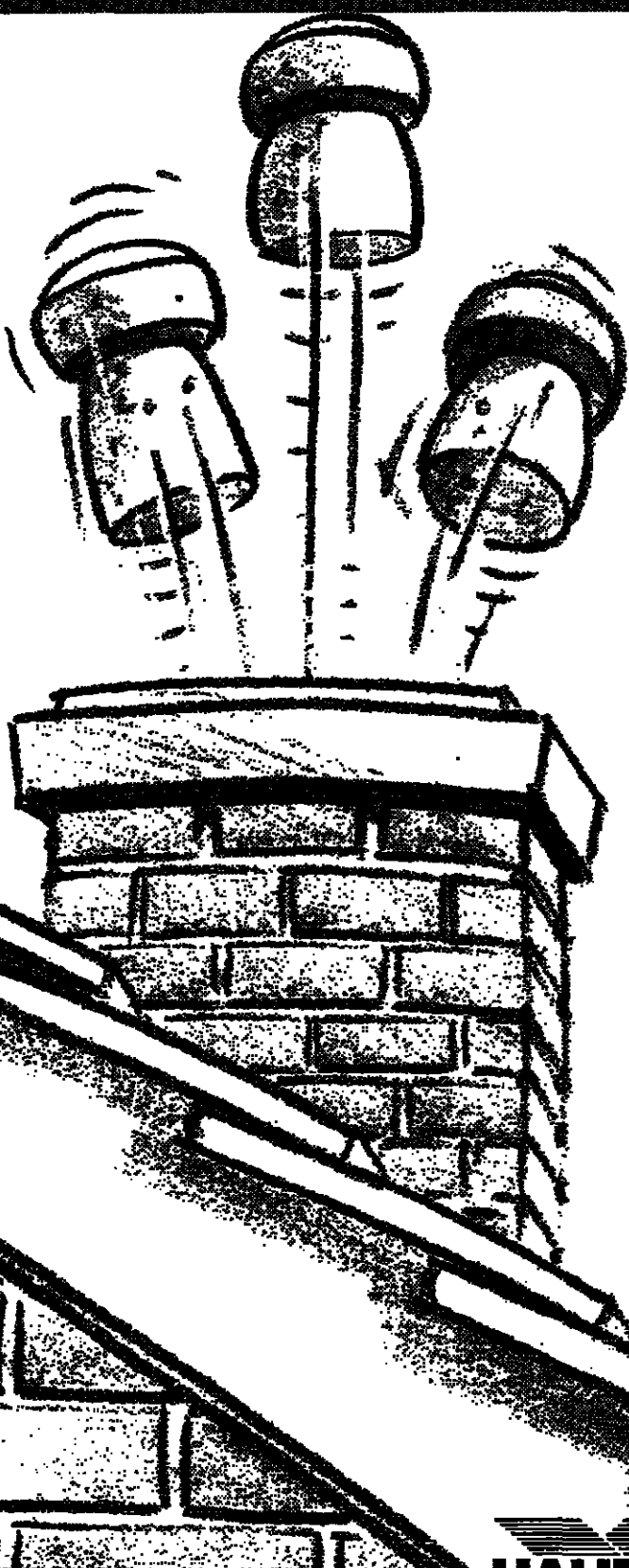
"We have wards with as few as 600 voters and the candidates are well known. We discuss issues on their merits and try to satisfy the needs of the whole community rather than just one part. It works well." He added: "I would not like to be told by a political party how to vote. It would be detrimental to the community."

T.P. Jones, the Labour leader, said that before local government reorganisation he served on a Labour-led council where party politics was normal. "I had never run into these independent creatures before. They are a funny breed but the system is fairer."

"Selfishness creeps in where one party has power and forgets there are other people with a gift for helping the community."

MORTGAGE RATE DECREASE

HALIFAX MORTGAGE RATE DOWN AGAIN. WITH THREE SPECIAL OFFERS TO CELEBRATE.



Crack open the champagne.

Halifax Building Society has given everyone a reason to celebrate by reducing its variable mortgage rate to 12.95% 13.9% APR with immediate effect for all new mortgages, and for all existing borrowers from May 1st.

You'll find a full and varied range of schemes to choose from including a fixed rate option. On top of that, we've improved our special deals for first-time buyers and larger borrowers.

The figures speak for themselves:

	DISCOUNT FROM BASE RATE	RATE YOU PAY
First time buyers*	1.5%	11.45% <u>13.8% APR</u>
Apex £60,000 - £99,995**	0.8%	12.15% <u>13.0% APR</u>
Apex £100,000+***	1.0%	11.95% <u>12.8% APR</u>

*FIRST TIME BUYER DISCOUNT IS FOR TWELVE MONTHS. APEX LOANS ARE AVAILABLE WHERE THE LOAN DOES NOT EXCEED THE SOCIETY'S NORMAL LENDING LIMITS. APEX DISCOUNTS ARE VARIABLE.

Nor have we forgotten our existing borrowers who are thinking of moving house. If you're already a Halifax borrower and choose to buy your new home with an Apex loan, you will receive the discounts shown above plus a free valuation* too.

Alternatively, if our Apex scheme isn't quite what you're looking for, or if you prefer, you can opt for our special existing borrower discount of 1% off our variable mortgage base rate, guaranteed for one year for loans of any size up to a maximum of 90% of purchase price or valuation.

So whatever your requirements, call into your local Halifax branch today. Our professional advisers will help you select the scheme best suited to your needs. They might even help you choose the champagne.

HALIFAX

COMPLETION - A COUPLE (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS, AGED 30 APPLYING FOR LOANS OF £60,000, £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £60,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED MORTGAGE POLICY OVER 25 YEARS ON PURCHASE PRICES OF £100,000, £100,000 RESPECTIVELY. MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS OF £250.00, £400.00 RESPECTIVELY. TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE £20,410, £32,410 INCLUDING MORTGAGE GUARANTEE PREMIUM £200.00, VALUATION FEE £20.00, CONVEYANCER'S CHARGES £200.00, REGISTRATION FEE £20.00, AND INITIAL INTEREST OF £200.00. EXAMPLE ASSUMES INTEREST RATE OF 11.45% FOR THE FIRST 12 MONTHS AND THEREAFTER 12.95% (13.8% APR). COUPLES (MARRIED) AND FEMALE BOTH NON-SMOKERS AGED 30 APPLYING FOR A LOAN OF £100,000 BASED ON AN ENHANCED

300 Afghans feared dead as Scuds hit rebel town

From Christopher Thomas in Delhi

MUJAHEDIN rebels say 300 people were killed yesterday when the Afghan army launched a missile attack on the guerrilla-held northeastern province of Kunar, firing at least two Scud missiles into the provincial capital of Asadabad.

The small town was packed with people when the Soviet-made missiles exploded in the town centre. Rebel sources in Pakistan said at least 500 were injured. The Afghan government was given a substantial supply of Scuds before Soviet

troops pulled out in 1989, and fresh supplies are believed to arrive regularly.

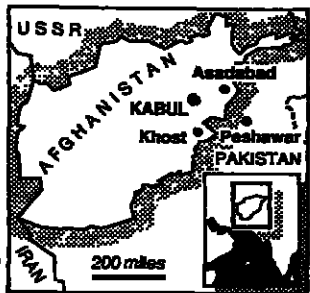
The missiles are playing an increasingly important role in the government's attempt to fight the guerrillas after the humiliating loss of the eastern city of Khost last month, the first important territorial victory by the mujahedin.

At least 50 Scuds have been fired into Khost since it fell into rebel hands. With the military focus on the city for the past five weeks, the attack on Asadabad came as a surprise. Kunar has been under guerrilla control virtually since Soviet troops withdrew. When the missiles fell, Asadabad was crowded with refugees who had crossed back into Afghanistan from camps in Pakistan to plant spring crops. Many heavily armed mujahedin rebels were also in the town, doubtless preparing for another assault on the town of Jalalabad to the south. This probably explains the government attack.

Afghan troops have never made a serious attempt to capture Kunar, which has long been an important staging post for guerrilla assaults. The loss of Khost, however, has stung the Kabul regime into a more aggressive strategy. All 10,000 members of its Khost force, including 1,200 elite troops sent in support, are dead, captured or missing.

Kabul has since formed new combat units and increased troop readiness in anticipation of heightened guerrilla attacks against other eastern cities, including Gardez and Ghazni. The government fears the rebels will be able to demonstrate again the rare unity that brought about the loss of Khost after an 18-day battle. The guerrillas have captured a lot of heavy weaponry, including T55 tanks.

● **PESHAWAR:** The mujahedin government-in-exile here denounced the Scud attack as a hateful crime perpetrated by what it described as the Soviet puppet government in Kabul. Seventy bodies were pulled from the rubble and at least 60 wounded were taken across the border to Pakistan, according to Midia, the mujahedin news agency. (AFP)



Mandela to follow de Klerk

The conflict between the visions for South Africa of President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela moves to London this week when the African National Congress leader follows the head of state in the next round of the political and economic "beauty contest" (David Watts writes).

With the latest round of the liberalisation of South Africa's racial laws in his favour, and the mark of approval from the European Community in lifting further restrictions on South African trade, it is a competition which Mr de Klerk appears to be winning as township violence continues.

Cameroon deaths

Yaounde — Four civilians and two members of the security forces died in clashes in the northern Cameroon town of Ngaoundere, sources said. The protests were triggered by the arrests of a number of youths. The provincial governor said in a radio broadcast that all the detainees had been released. (AFP)

Star turn



Manila — President Aquino of the Philippines is upset over reports romantically linking her actress daughter, Kris, above, aged 20, to Gabby Concepcion, leading man in her latest film, who is estranged from his wife. (AFP)

Lee looks at airport extension

From Reuters in Hong Kong

A HONG Kong legislator said yesterday that a proposal to extend the life of the British colony's overworked airport was a practical alternative to controversial plans for a new one.

Martin Lee, a member of the Legislative Council, said extending the existing Kai Tak airport might be the only course open to the Hong Kong government in view of the impasse between Britain and China over the £4.5 billion project. He was speaking on his return from London where he met Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, and officials.

UK faces fight on Antarctic stance

From Alexander Smith in Madrid

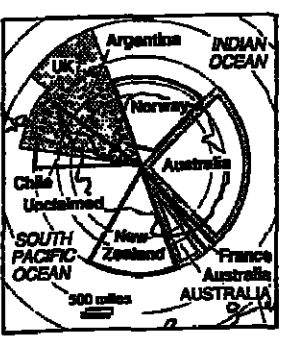
A MEETING of 39 Antarctic Treaty nations begins in Madrid today with Britain and other key participants at loggerheads over whether mining or oil drilling should ever be allowed on the Antarctic continent.

The meeting is the sequel to one held in Chile in November to devise an environmental protection plan for the last pristine wilderness.

A draft protocol emerged, but the nations involved, while acknowledging the need to resolve the mining issue, could only agree to further discussions.

Britain's position has shifted since, and it now favours a prohibition on minerals activities, of an unspecified duration, underpinned by strict controls in case mining ever becomes an option. Britain was singled out for criticism in Chile because of its apparent opposition to any form of

prohibition. Its new policy is close to that of the United States, which wants a fixed-length moratorium backed by rules on any minerals operations. That stance has



Continental divide: how Antarctica is split up

been strongly criticised by nations such as Australia, France, Italy and Belgium — the "Group of Four" — which say that Britain's proposal would create expectations of the inevitability of mining at a future date.



Look back in anguish: President Castro of Cuba, increasingly isolated in attempting to keep the island true to communist ideology, marking the 30th anniversary of the defeat of the US-backed Bay of Pigs invasion with a three-hour speech at a Havana public rally

Cholera spread points to a super-epidemic

By Louise Byrne in Rio de Janeiro and Our Foreign Staff

AS HEALTH ministers from nine countries, including Spain, gathered in Bolivia over the weekend to discuss the worst outbreak of cholera to have hit South America this century, doctors have expressed fears that it could turn into a "super-epidemic".

Dr Carlyle Guerra de Macedo, head of the Pan-American Health Organisation, said that three million people could catch cholera in Brazil. However, the Brazilian government dismissed this as exaggerated.

Dr Carlos Moreno, a cholera specialist from Lima, the Peruvian capital, said: "The situation is very worrying. There are a great number of cholera cases. The mortality rate is 13 per cent in some parts and we think it could reach 25 per cent."

Dr Moreno, who works at the regional hospital of Iquitos, said that the isolated communities along the Amazon were suffering badly. But he said that the reporting of statistics was totally inadequate. "We know there are a lot of people dying. The

distances are so great and there are no doctors."

The health ministers met in Sucre, the administrative capital of Bolivia, to formulate a programme to fight the disease which has already killed more than 1,000 people in Peru, Colombia, Brazil and Chile. They were joined by delegates from the International Red Cross and the Pan-American Health Organisation, an offshoot of the World Health Organisation.

Since the disease broke out in January, Peru has registered more than 145,000 cases and more than 1,000 deaths. Ecuador has since registered more than 500 cases and Colombia more than 100. Chile has also announced that cholera has struck in Santiago, the capital.

Brazil has announced a \$6 million (£3.5 million) emergency sanitation programme to provide aid to the states bordering on Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. Health officials say that the supply of clean water is inadequate and sanitation conditions precarious in the three states.

Tamils kill 22 in raid on village

From AFP in Colombo

TAMIL guerrillas are believed to have killed 22 peasants, including 13 teenagers, in an eastern Sri Lankan village, raising to 63 the overnight toll in separatist violence, the military said yesterday.

The victims had been cut and chopped with knives and machetes. A band of about 30 Tamil Tiger rebels rampaged through the village of Niyadella with automatic weapons, knives and machetes, a police officer said.

A woman breast-feeding her infant had her throat slashed but escaped death and was admitted to hospital. The attackers escaped after setting fire to four houses and two vehicles, planting mines on roads to the village, and shooting dead a wild elephant in the jungle. A villager who ran to help the victims lost his leg when he stepped on a mine.

In other incidents, 41 guerrillas were killed in clashes with the army as troops and air force helicopters attacked Tamil Tiger positions.

SOVEREIGN INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT LTD.

Dear Sir,

We provide a freight forwarding service that is unsurpassed. This is due to our 'Forward with Quality' training scheme. It's a scheme designed to achieve increased efficiency through attention to detail, awareness of the importance of quality and heightened morale and pride amongst our staff.

In fact we are pleased to report that our training initiative has been so successful that we have become the first freight forwarder, worldwide, to achieve BS 5750 registration (along with the international equivalents ISO 9002 and EN 29002), setting the international seal of approval on our operational policy.

As a result, our organisation enjoys an unrivalled reputation for professionalism and excellence.

Our training objective has been achieved. Our success and achievements to-date are directly attributable to a fundamental belief that people are our greatest resource, who as a result of training, become our most valuable asset.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Most faithfully yours,

Paul Morrice

PAUL MORRICE
(Heathrow Office)

SOVEREIGN INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT LTD.



ODD ISN'T IT, HOW THE ONE ON THE RIGHT SAYS MORE.

How would you go about extolling the virtues of your company?

By winning a National Training Award, anyone can see at a glance some of your company's achievements. They'll see that through your investment in training you have become more efficient, more productive or more profitable.

It's the difference between a company that has a good training scheme and one that just talks about it.

IBM and Haydon House Hotel were just two of over 1,200 entrants

from last year's awards.

By winning, they attracted widespread media coverage, from television to regional and national newspapers, including The Times which devotes a special supplement to the awards each year enabling millions to read of their achievements.

This year His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales is patron emphasising the importance of training.

In the long run the inclusion of the National Training Awards logo in your company's corporate identity will

raise your status amongst competitors and show your commitment towards your staff.

More importantly, many of the previous winners can claim even more tangible benefits, such as Ernest Ireland Construction who, with the help of training, saw profits double over a two year period.

Get your entry in before the May 31st closing date and you could be opening new doors for your company.

For a 1991 entry pack fill in the coupon or telephone 0800 900 930.

For further information about the National Training Awards and a copy of the 1991 Entry Pack please write to: National Training Awards, FREEPOST (4335), Bristol BS1 3YX.

Name

Job Title

Organisation

Address

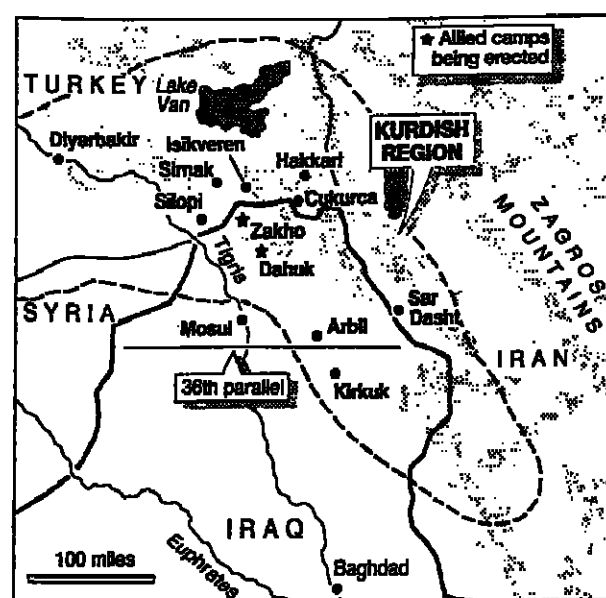
Postcode

Telephone



NATIONAL TRAINING AWARDS HAVE THEIR REWARDS

Chicken in the box, dropped by RAF Chinook, is saving lives



IN THE sandstone canyons of northern Iraq, it is easy to be unable to find 10,000 people, even if you are searching in a helicopter. The men from RAF 7th Squadron were forced to abandon their search for an encampment of Kurdish refugees.

"Where the hell are they?" asked John Friberg, an American warrant officer helping in the search. He is from the Dart Team, based in Silopi, whose job is to target what goes where in the struggle to bring relief to Iraqi Kurds still stranded on the mountainous frontier.

At Sharhi Huseyn Agha, about five miles south of that border, the navigator has no trouble finding another refugee encampment. This is as far south as they dare fly. The Chinook helicopter hovers low and the crew begins to shed American field rations. To land is to risk

Relief supplies are at last reaching the Kurdish refugees encamped in the border mountains. Andrew Finkel describes one of many hazardous missions of mercy

injuring the refugees in their scramble to claim the boxes stamped "meals, ready to eat".

Even so hundreds of refugees brave the hurricane-like updrafts to clutch a carton of food. Each box contains a dozen impact-resistant meals ranging from chicken à la king to ham with scalloped potatoes. Within minutes the helicopter's crew have off-loaded more than four tons of food — some 5,000 meals.

Although much relief is at last getting through, the plight of the Iraqi Kurds remains desperate.

Robert Finn from the US State Department, says that few children under five have survived in one of the camps at Cukurca. RAF helicopter crews assigned to moving the injured found women trying to throw their babies on to helicopter loading ramps.

Salvation for the refugees is to persuade them to move from the large mountain camps down to the plains east of Silopi that extend into Iraq, where they can be reached more easily. At Sharhi Huseyn Agha, Ian Stanhope, the flight's air loadmaster, explains that they have

been generous in off-loading food here, precisely in order to attract the refugees to concentrate in more accessible areas.

Aid workers who have set up operation headquarters in Diyarbakir are now awaiting details of a master plan, for resettling the refugees, being drawn up in Incirlik airbase in the south of Turkey.

The hard question is whether the already weakened refugees will be able to walk back in the heat the way they came. Even harder is convincing them it is safe to move.

In the meantime the men from RAF Odiham fly their emergency runs. "It is no fun flying helicopters through mountains at 10,000ft," says Squadron Leader Andrew Pulford. He and the crews have no illusions they will be home soon.

The Chinook leaves Sharhi Huseyn Agha to pick up another

load from Silopi — water this time. That means touching down: the boxes cannot be thrown from the air. The men know they will be mobbed by refugees.

With lightning speed they shuttle the boxes from the back of the helicopter before the push and shove of refugees becomes too great. They find a moment in which it is safe to take off and the crew, clutch the side rails — partly in relief, partly in exhaustion and partly in the intense emotion of having to dispense aid in this desperate way.

"It's very hard on the families," says Flight Lieutenant Bill Thompson, at 47 the oldest member of the crew. He was in the Falklands before being summoned to the Gulf and had a week with his 14-year-old son before being sent to Turkey. "But the job has to be done."

TEHRAN

Iran calls for joint action on Kurd and hostage issues

By DAVID WATTS, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

IRAN last night appealed for more Western aid for the Kurdish refugees on its soil, while calling on the West to work with Tehran on what it called a new initiative to free Western hostages in Lebanon and Muslim prisoners held by Israel.

Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign minister, appealed for international aid to keep Iran's one million Iraqi refugees alive but said it would not accept Kurdish "safe havens" near its borders. "There is no doubt that the whole human community is responsible for the maintenance of the Iraqi people, and should quickly and with all its might help them irrespective of the causes

and elements of this disaster," he told a news conference. "We don't agree to such a situation (the havens) near our own borders."

The call came as Lynda Chalker, minister for overseas aid, left Tehran after discussing aid for the refugees and the hostages issue with the minister and visiting Kurdish refugees in "nightmare" conditions along the border with Iraq. Dr Velayati described their meeting as "positive."

Iran already has about two million Afghan refugees and millions of its own people made homeless by the 1980-88 war with Iraq and an earthquake last year. Iran had no objection to the allied camps if

the United Nations was satisfied that they did not violate Iraqi sovereignty, Dr Velayati said.

The minister said international aid to Iran had amounted to 108 plane-loads which was "by no means proportional to the refugees needs". He added: "We expect those who have played the main role in creating this crisis to play a greater part in helping the refugees, which seems to be the minimum they can do."

On the release of Western hostages, he said: "We are very keen to get the release of all the hostages regardless of their nationalities. Let's have very close and collective co-operation to get the release of all the hostages regardless of their nationalities. This is how we can get out of this deadlock."

Dr Velayati said Washington and other Western countries could resolve the hostage issue by putting pressure on Israel to free from jail several hundred Arabs. The West should help Iran trace five of its nationals seized by Lebanese Christian militiamen, rejecting reports that the Iranians were dead. "This would create a good climate for getting the release of all the hostages including the Westerners," he said.

Among the six Americans, three Britons, two Germans and an Italian held by pro-Iranian Shia Muslims are Terry Waite, the representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the American journalist Terry Anderson.

Dr Velayati said efforts to free the hostages had reached a dead end because the United States had not responded positively after several Americans were released a year ago. "They (the captors) did their best but did not receive any positive response. I mean what the people of Lebanon did during those days was not reciprocated by the other side. That is the main reason for the deadlock in the hostage issue."

● Nicosia: Iranian officials on Saturday denied linkage between the case of Roger Cooper, the freed British captive, and an Iranian prisoner released earlier by Britain.

President Rafsanjani also said for the first time that Mr Cooper's sentence for espionage had been for five years — the amount of time the businessman spent behind bars in Tehran before his release on April 2. (AP)

Bush's new envoy, page 12
Leading article, page 13
Letters, page 13

KUWAIT

Reshuffle called a cosmetic exercise

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN KUWAIT CITY

OPPOSITION leaders in Kuwait yesterday criticised as a cosmetic exercise the weekend reshuffle of the government by the emirate's ruling al-Sabah family.

Despite the dropping of the third most senior member of the ruling family from the line-up of ministers, opposition politicians claimed the composition of the new 20-man cabinet indicated that the al-Sabahs have little intention of relaxing their grip on the levers of power.

Some opposition figures continue to target the crown prince, Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Sabah, who remains prime minister. Government spokesmen dismissed the opposition claims, saying the new cabinet was broad-based.

Ministry of information officials made much of the sacking of Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah, the former deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Sheikh Sabah had been widely criticised for

his handling of Saddam Hussein before the August invasion.

Government officials also pointed out that altogether four members of the ruling family were dropped from the cabinet. However, two new al-Sabahs have been brought in and all three key ministries — interior, foreign affairs and defence — remain in the family's hands.

At first glance, the reshuffle looks substantial with over half of the old cabinet dropped. Most casualties are technocrats. The high number of changes is clearly designed to give the government a fresh look. The timing of the long-awaited announcement of the new government is also significant, coinciding with the arrival today in Kuwait of James Baker, the United States secretary of state, who has been critical of the pace of reconstruction.

The crown prince has also gone some way in placating public opinion by sacking two of the most unpopular al-Sabah Ministers, Sheikh Sabah and Ali al-Abdullah al-Sabah, the former finance minister, and by demoting a third, Nawaf al-Ahmad al-Jaber from the defence portfolio to social affairs and labour.

But observers here point out there are no opposition figures or prominent "insiders" whose names remained in the emirate during the Iraqi occupation, included in the new line-up.

By Iraqi car to the camp

FROM REUTERS IN ZAKHO, IRAQ

GREGORY Cinelli, a US Navy aviator, set out on foot yesterday for a refugee camp that the American army is building in northern Iraq despite the bitter protests of the Baghdad government. A passing car screamed to a halt. The driver, an Iraqi soldier, opened the door, smiled, saluted and offered him a lift.

"I was real hesitant at first," the aviator said, who had flown by helicopter into northern Iraq as part of the allied operation to set up camps for Kurdish refugees. "But he wasn't armed and I knew I had a knife on me. I kept thinking, 'if this guy makes a move I'm going to stick him,'" he said.

Airman Cinelli, aged 20, from Boston, Massachusetts, said that the Iraqi soldier, who was in uniform and wearing a red beret, was driving an American-made Bronco station wagon. The Iraqi drove him two miles to the camp outside Zakho where the first tents are being prepared for the refugees, who fled the Iraqi army last month.

"He didn't speak any English, he just smiled a lot," Airman Cinelli said.



Tête-à-tête: James Baker, the American Secretary of State, talking to Queen Noor of Jordan, on his arrival at the royal palace in Amman for talks at the weekend



Gun law: A Turkish soldier, rifle at the ready, shouting at journalists after he had fired at stone-throwing Kurds in Cukurca camp. One refugee was killed and others were wounded in the riot, which started when the Kurds tried to rush the lorries as soldiers were about to distribute food

IRAQ

Cholera fears increase

FROM REUTERS IN PARIS

PRINCE Sadruddin Aga Khan, the United Nations' humanitarian troubleshooter, said yesterday that cases of cholera had been identified in southern Iraq and there was a great risk of epidemics.

Speaking on Radio France Internationale, he said that the risk of a cholera epidemic would be exacerbated in the summer, when temperatures in Iraq soar to 50°C (122°F). "It's especially the case around Basra. There the risk of epidemics is very serious, especially cholera, which has already been identified," he said.

Dr Jawad Kadhim, head of preventive medicine for Baghdad, said last week that sewage plants and water supplies still out of action, the risk of epidemics was high. "We are very frightened of cholera now," he said.

Prince Sadruddin called on the United Nations to lift sanctions imposed after Iraq invaded Kuwait, which are preventing the country from buying food.

Cholera spreading, page 7

TURKISH-IRAQI BORDER

Callous troops still taunt and beat the starving

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN ISIKVEREN

STARVING Kurds are still being beaten back by Turkish soldiers from reaching food supplies in scenes of callous brutality which could seriously damage Turkey's prospects of joining the European Community.

At the weekend, I saw Turkish conscripts use 3ft staves to beat back women, including the elderly and pregnant, who were trying to reach five bulging aid tents near the base camp at the largest and most squalid of the new refugee centres.

Undeterred by the presence of a Western reporter, one soldier held Yassim Suliman, aged 25, a Kurd from Dahuk, as another beat him repeatedly on the arms, back and legs after he tried to beg or buy food for his starving family three miles away.

Throughout the day, Kurds who had managed to pass the armed troops trying to stop them coming down the dusty track, from the mass of tents huddled by the snowline, laid siege to the tents bulging with supplies which they said had been given by the Kurdish community in Turkey.

Women who had not

washed for a month wore their finest — but filthy — clothes to try to tempt the soldiers to sell them some of the food, water and blankets in the tents, which were perched on a hilltop surrounded by burning refuse. A woman in a lurid sequined ballgown repeatedly implored me to join them as they charged the hillside, only to be driven back. The prettiest, a teacher aged 23 named Nazik Barzani, eventually persuaded a soldier to hand over a packet of sugar.

At one point, the women, some breastfeeding sickly infants, were forced into tractor-hauled cars and taken back to their tents, where supplies were dropped by helicopter usually go to the fittest.

"Thank God for the American soldiers. Since they arrived the Turks only dare to beat us rather than shoot us as they did before," said Ilham Zarola, another young teacher who lost her husband during the exodus. "The Turkish troops are like the Iraqi ones: they treat us like animals."

The soldiers, more used to fighting Kurdish guerrillas in southern Turkey, often drank water openly in front of

refugees with cracked lips, many of whom held empty water containers. A woman with stick-like arms and legs, caked in filth and with sunken eyes, said: "I have ten children up the mountain, who will die if I do not get them food and clean water." I saw her being taken back up the mountain, with her white sack still empty.

The scenes were all the more shocking because they were taking place close to tents run by some of the main Western aid agencies. At one stage a boy without shoes gave a soldier two Iraqi cigarettes on the promise of water. The soldier lit both at once, walked away laughing, and gave him nothing. Occasionally, he and other soldiers would make animal noises as they drove back the Kurds at gunpoint.

An earlier visitor, Paul Howell, the Conservative member of the European Parliament for Norfolk, said of his observations of Turkish behaviour: "That is it as far as their application to join Europe is concerned. I think that few people will go on supporting their application now."

Ashdown forecasts long stay

London — British troops sent into Iraq to set up and protect the safe havens for the Kurds will now have to stay until President Saddam Hussein is deposed, Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, said yesterday (Robin Oakley writes). He also said that he would at some future point be willing to consider supplying arms to the Kurds to help them overthrow Saddam.

Mr Ashdown, a former marine commando, said he hoped the British troops would come under United Nations authority within three or four weeks. But he added: "Be they our troops or be they United Nations' troops you may be sure... those troops will be unable to go until Saddam Hussein has gone."

Velayati visit

Brussels — Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian foreign minister, will visit Luxembourg on Wednesday to discuss the fate of Kurdish refugees in Iran with the prime minister, Jacques Santer, and foreign minister, Jacques Poos. Luxembourg holds the rotating presidency of the EC Council of Ministers. (Reuters)

Funds grow

Geneva — A \$4.8 million donation by the European Community has brought the total response so far to the United Nations appeal for emergency help to Iraqi refugees to \$22 million. The appeal, for some \$222 million, was launched by the world grouping 11 days ago.

Iran accused

Nicosia — Baghdad has accused Iranian forces of shelling an Iraqi border town in a further violation of the 1988 ceasefire between the two countries. The official Iraqi News Agency said Iraq's UN envoy had reported "further violations" of the ceasefire to the secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar. (Reuters)

Aid by design

London — Designer gear is on its way to provide a warm front for the freezing Kurdish refugees in Iraq. Tracksuits and tops bearing famous names like Benetton, Giorgio Armani and Yves St-Laurent are being airlifted to the camps.

AMERICAN MISSION

Baker mounts salvage operation

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

JAMES Baker, the American Secretary of State, struggled yesterday to salvage what remains of his Middle East peace initiative, as he prepared for what could be decisive talks this week with the region's most intractable foes, Syria and Israel.

Speaking after talks in Cairo with Washington's closest Arab ally, Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian president, Mr Baker appealed to all sides not to become enmeshed in procedural details, but to show willingness to meet and discuss the region's problems.

"You will never have peace in this region unless the parties are willing to sit and talk with each other about peace as Israel and

Egypt did before," he said recalling the Camp David agreement.

One of the most challenging sessions he faces on this the third mission to the region in six weeks, begins today when he arrives in Damascus for talks with President Assad, who contributed forces to the coalition against Iraq, but who has subsequently shown little flexibility in his approach to peace with Israel.

Yesterday the main government newspaper, *Tishreen*, said that any solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute would have to come through an international conference. The proposed meeting, which would be held under United Nations auspices, is

intended to implement a "land for peace" deal, whereby Israel withdraws from all territory it captured during the six-day war in 1967 in return for a comprehensive peace with its Arab neighbours. "Any efforts far from these elements will not meet success," the newspaper said. "They will be doomed to failure."

In addition to the frosty Syrian announcement, Mr Baker is also having to contend with Israeli resistance to a peace conference caused by the preconditions set by Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister. Mr Shamir and his right-wing coalition government have rejected any idea of a "land for peace" solution and refused

to attend talks orchestrated by the UN, which they regard as pro-Arab and bent on imposing an unacceptable peace on Israel. Mr Baker has attempted to accommodate the two parties by proposing a "regional conference", to be attended by Israel, her Arab neighbours and a Palestinian delegation made up of representatives from the occupied territories, which would settle both the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian question.

Here, too, however, Israel's insistence on which Palestinians it is willing to meet and what form the conference would take, has hindered further the chances of Mr Baker's initiative ever

Poll blow for Kohl in home state

Church deaths

Coalition stays

Breakaway Pole

Legacy of the Chern

Pressure grows on Gorbachev to quit state and party jobs

From BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW

CAUGHT between a tidal wave of popular anger and conservative demands for his removal, President Gorbachev will spend this week fighting for his political life.

Hardline parliamentarians from across the country met in Moscow over the weekend and called for an extraordinary session of the full Soviet legislature to impose a six-month state of emergency and consider Mr Gorbachev's future as president.

Mr Gorbachev's hold on his other top position, that of Communist party chief, looks even more shaky, with the party's central committee due to meet on Wednesday amid calls for him to go.

Many leaders of the conservative parliamentary group, known as Soyuz, demanded a change of president, accusing him of destroying the Soviet

Union with his proposals for remaking it as a looser federation. Leaders of the republics, whose co-operation is seen as vital in any negotiated solution to growing social and economic problems, counter that the proposals do not go far enough in devolving authority.

The republics' chiefs, including the Russian president, Boris Yeltsin, have been invited to Moscow tomorrow for talks that Mr Gorbachev desperately hopes will lead to signature of a union treaty by the end of the month.

With a general strike due to resume in Belorussia on the same day, and the Ukrainian leadership under strong pressure from organisers of a seven-week miners' strike, none of the republics' representatives will be in a mood to make concessions to Moscow.

The central committee plenum will take place amid feverish speculation that Mr Gorbachev will pre-empt opposition by stepping down as party chief, and trying to place some relatively loyal ally, such as the current deputy leader, Vladimir Ivashko, in the job. Other scenarios put Gennadi Yanayev, also deputy head of state, to take over as party leader, a move that would possibly make him more powerful than Mr Gorbachev.

The elevation of Mr Yanayev or another, even more conservative figure, to the party leadership would almost certainly prompt millions more Communists to follow the 2.7 million or so who quit the movement last year, leaving just over 16 million members.

But the removal of Mr Gorbachev could also free the party's hand to wield its power more independently, and it would raise hard questions about who controls the army and the security forces, whose leadership overlaps heavily with that of the Communists.

Even as he wrestles with his party adversaries, many of whom how see him as a political liability, parliamentarians of the Russian Federation will be debating the precise powers and election procedures for a new, executive presidency of the biggest Soviet republic, a job tailor-made for Mr Yeltsin to intensify his challenge to the central government.

Sergei Shakhrai, an architect of the new Russian presidency, said in an interview that this week would be a moment of truth for Mr Gorbachev. "Either he will throw in his lot with the democrats, and rebuild a coalition between radicals and centrists—or else he will place his bets on the authoritarian forces, and that will be a step towards civil war."

Among the unlikely coalition of liberal intellectuals and angry workers who back Mr Yeltsin, the message is repeatedly proclaimed that only wide-ranging "round-table" talks, including strikers, opposition groups and regional leaders, can ease the Soviet impasse. Top of the agenda, as the pro-Yeltsin camp sees it, would be a far more extensive dismantling of the central power structures than is currently on offer.



Steps in time: students of the Prague State Conservatory dancing to Mozart's music in the Old Town Square yesterday to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the composer's death and the 180th anniversary of their institution's foundation

Berlin Wall guards face trial for killings

From ANNE McELVOY IN BERLIN

THE first trials of border guards who shot and killed people trying to escape from East Germany over the Berlin Wall will be held this year, according to the justice authorities in Berlin.

Jutta Burghart, spokeswoman for the authorities, confirmed a report yesterday in the *Morgenpost* newspaper that the indictments were under way of soldiers in-

involved in two of the 200 killings carried out under the orders of the then leader, Erich Honecker.

She said that the authorities knew the names and whereabouts of the guards involved in two shootings, which took place in November 1984 and in 1986, before Western witnesses. The identities of the victims were also known. The first was Michael

Bitner, aged 25, an East Berliner who died as he tried to scramble across the "death strip" in the Pankow district at night. According to the witness, one of the guards shouted, "Got you, you pig", as he ran towards the body. The other victim was Michael Schmidt, who tried to cross the border in a rural area north of the city. He was gripping the top of the wall when he

was shot. It is the first time that names of victims have been released from files compiled by East German troops and security officials. Frau Burghart said that the justice authorities had intended first to try Herr Honecker, but as he was in Moscow that was impossible. Other individuals in the chain of command were under investigation.

Neo-nazis in Hitler marches

HUNDREDS of neo-nazis took to the streets in eastern Germany at the weekend to mark the 102nd anniversary of Hitler's birth with marches in several cities (Anne McElvoy writes from Berlin).

In Dresden, marching skin-heads made nazi salutes, shouting "Sieg Heil". More than 900 police were on duty to prevent clashes with left-wingers. Ninety-two people were detained.

Poll blow for Kohl in home state

Berlin — Early projections showed that voters in Rhineland-Palatinate, the home Land of Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, had knocked his Christian Democrats (CDU) out of the state government leadership they held for 44 years.

The poll was seen as a referendum on Herr Kohl's policies on the integration of eastern Germany, and could lead to a loss of his majority in the Bundestag, the national parliament's upper house.

The opposition Social Democrats won 44.5 per cent of the vote, while the CDU slumped to 39 per cent. (AP)

Church deaths

Paris — The nave of a 19th-century church which was renovated three years ago collapsed, killing seven people and injuring 11 at a classical musical concert in the village of Pompignan, southwest France, police said. (Reuters)

Coalition stays

Reykjavik — The ruling Icelandic centre-left coalition fended off a conservative election challenge, upsetting pre-election polls and maintaining a slim majority with 32 seats in the 63-member parliament, the Althingi. (AFP)

Breakaway Pole

Warsaw — The former Solidarity underground leader, Zbigniew Bujak, has formed a breakaway political party to fight the Polish elections later this year. (Reuters)

Seoul consolation for the Kremlin

By DAVID WATTS, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT, AND BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Gorbachev ended his Asian tour with a broad new economic agreement and plans for joint development of Soviet far eastern natural resources.

Even given the greater compatibility between the Soviet and South Korean economies—the Soviet Union is in the market for low-tech Korean tape recorders rather than Japan's high-tech television—President Gorbachev's success in South Korea is in marked contrast to his lack of economic agreement with Tokyo.

The former foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, spelt out the link between domestic problems and for-

eign policy in an interview with the *Komsomolskaya Pravda* daily: "Soviet relations with the US and Japan directly depend on the internal situation in the Soviet Union. If it proves possible to stabilise the situation, then our ties with the outside world can develop... if not, the consequences could be unpredictable."

But the economic success of the first visit by a Soviet leader to the divided peninsula is overshadowed by the possible instability in the most heavily militarised area of Asia. Seoul, Moscow and Tokyo are concerned by North Korea's failure to sign treaties on nuclear safeguards.

Legacy of lethargy amid the Chernobyl wasteland

THE Ukrainian parliament will this week try to wrestle control of the Chernobyl nuclear power station from the central Soviet authorities. It is five years this week since the world's worst nuclear power accident took place at Chernobyl.

If the republic succeeds in its endeavour, it will inherit an 18-mile "ecological disaster zone" surrounding the power plant, parts of which will be uninhabitable for centuries.

The sarcophagus covering the number four reactor and the dam of the reservoir surrounding the plant where the reactor exploded in 1986, are leaking radiation. Nuclear waste which was sloppily buried in dozens of sites within the exclusion zone need to be dug up and relocated.

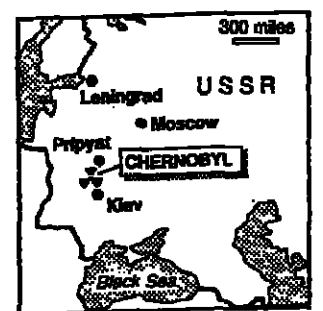
"For five years practically nothing was done to decontaminate the zone while it was under the control of the central authorities," said Andrei Konechenkov, a spokesman for the Chernobyl Union Relief Organisation. "The zone has been turned into an international testing ground in which Moscow's nuclear energy ministry has been making a fast buck. So far they have come up with a strain of giant radioactive cucumbers and mink and silver fox fur farms as well. They are beginning to export the fur produced there."

Each of the four entrances to the zone is guarded. Barbed wire cordons the entire area. Signs dotted along the highways leading to its epicentral point remind you of the dangers: "Beware—radiation", and "Comrades, entry forbidden"

Robert Seely reports from Chernobyl five years after the nuclear power plant accident

— radiation". There are about 6,000 people employed in the zone, most of whom maintain the three working reactors and tend to the stricken fourth. However, there are no young people and no children; they are barred because of the increased damage radiation can inflict on them.

Nobody is allowed to live in Pripyat, the city nearest the power station, although some workers now stay in Chernobyl town, where the



radiation levels have dropped a hundred times since the accident.

In the town's single-storey hospital, where the average age of the nurses is 50, Helena Khodol, a physician, said that radiation-related illnesses amongst her patients was common. "After a worker lives here for a while there is a tendency for him to have a change in blood com-

position. They suffer especially from stomach diseases. If you take somebody by the hand you know if they are from the atomic power station because the palm is too moist, it is almost wet."

There is no preventative medicine, there are no regular check-ups and no modern equipment. Dr Khodol said: "It is terrible. We have a two to three-year waiting list for leukaemia checks and while the condition of the nuclear power station is deteriorating it is more difficult to know the exact situation regarding people's health."

There is stubborn determination among the workers, known as the "liquidators", and scientists not to desert the stricken power station.

Valeri Sulimov, aged 30, the head of the plant's chemical laboratory, said: "For the people who lived in Pripyat before the disaster, there is a fraternity and brotherhood because we have overcome much, we have a certain pride. It has created a special species of people who are determined not to leave the plant and a special awareness amongst us. It is our fate."

It is a fate that his eight-year-old daughter, Yevgeniya, must also face. Aged three when the reactor exploded, she is a sickly child.

A heath has replaced 150 hectares big forest outside Chernobyl, now burned and buried, that burned red after it was showered with the 3.5 per cent of the reactor's core material that escaped. Twenty villages in a second, six-mile zone, immediately surrounding the reactor will soon share a similar fate.

RYANAIR

Free tickets to Dublin from London Stansted everytime you fly Ryanair Business Class (or Freedom Fare).

Fly Ryanair from London Stansted to Dublin now and get another ticket for the same journey free.

To qualify, all you have to do is travel on a Ryanair Business Class or Freedom Fare ticket to Dublin from London Stansted before August 31st 1991. Every time you fly we'll give an extra ticket for the same journey free of charge—it's yours to give to whoever you like.

It's a rather special offer (though we say so ourselves). And considerably more attractive, we think you'll agree, than even the most generous of bonuses.

Or the most exotic of free gifts you may get from other airlines.

Of course it's also an excellent introduction to Ryanair's new service from London Stansted, the world's most modern airport, where Business Class is available on all flights. In fact it leaves you with only one problem. Who are you going to give your extra ticket to?

For information or reservations contact your local Travel Agent or call Ryanair direct, from London on 071 435 7101 or outside London on 0800 567890.

Seats subject to availability and to conditions.

DUBLIN
1991
CITY & CULTURE

Swiftian sister of social satire

Charles Bremner meets Barbara Ehrenreich, whose wicked humour and moral outrage have put her at the forefront of the chroniclers of America's 'age of greed'

If Jonathan Swift were around in the America of the Nineties, he would find a soul mate in Barbara Ehrenreich, a feminist and social commentator who has won an extraordinarily wide audience over the past decade despite an outlook that lies far from the complacencies of the Reagan-Bush era. America has a handful of truly witty columnists, most of them from the left, as well as a fair quota of left-wing critics, but none manages to combine wicked humour and moral outrage so in the Swift tradition as Ms Ehrenreich, a 49-year-old mother of two college children. In an era when an insecure America prefers to be comforted on its greatness, Ms Ehrenreich can be found everywhere from *Time* magazine, the *New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal* to women's

magazines and television, dissecting the follies of her country. Although she has written successful books on men, sex and class, she really made her name as the scourge of the Reagan era, the person who baptised the "age of greed" and chronicled its yuppie inanities. Long before Kitty Kelley came near the subject, she had dismissed Nancy Reagan as "a senescent bimbo with a lust for home furnishings". In 1987 she noted: "Some day our grandchildren will look up at us and say 'Where were you, Grandma, and what were you doing when you first realised that President Reagan was, er, not playing with a full deck?' All of that can be found in *The Worst Years of Our Lives*, the collection of her Eighties essays which is being published by Lime Tree (£14.99) in the UK this month.

You might think that with Mr Reagan gone, a real war won and recession biting, Ms Ehrenreich would now be drawing some satisfaction from the moral fibre of her country, but not at all. Sitting on her lawn in a leather jacket and track-suit bottom, she goes straight for the jugular. America is wandering further down the path of decline, she says, dominated by a macho financial overclass and led by a president who, insecure in his masculinity, was goaded into war by a woman - Margaret Thatcher.

'We said we wanted to have it all... not do it all every minute'

For the president the war was an

initiation rite, and for the country it was an act of penitence, now acquiescent. "This was our great moment of national expiation for all the corruption and greed of the Eighties... all the sense of sin and excess. We were going to mobilise and sacrifice our young men and women. We didn't realise that what we were going to sacrifice was Iraqi young men and women and babies and old people..."

America is addicted to "wars of distraction" such as the Gulf and the invasions of Panama and Grenada, Ms Ehrenreich says, as a way of avoiding facing up to the realities of a declining country. "If we're number one in the world and the biggest military power, how come we don't have national health insurance or the streets are not safe and there are hundreds of thousands of homeless people? The answer is there's always no money. But we had the biggest peace-time military build-up ever."

The decision has been made, perhaps consciously at some elite levels, that we cannot compete with Japan and Germany economically, but we can still be the tough guys, the world's cops.

That nexus of masculinity and politics is a pet theme of Ms Ehrenreich, a woman who hails from a Scottish-Irish family tradition of old-fashioned trade unionism, and whose own (second) husband, Gary Stevenson, is a full-time trade union organiser. Her father taught her that the world was divided into phonies and decent people, which stood her in good stead when she earned a PhD in biology and went on to become a historian and front-line feminist. "Phonies were rampant and for reasons I would not understand until later in life, could be found clustered especially thick in the vicinity of money or power."

After the first years of the women's movement, it looked as if the old warrior caste was on the wane in favour of a new type of man, says Ms Ehrenreich. She made the new male the subject of *The Hearts of Men* in 1983, a book which urged a renewal of loyalty and trust between the sexes. "There was this optimism that men would evolve and we would get this man who would be able to do things like change diapers without writing a book about it every time," she says.



Sharp shooter: Barbara Ehrenreich called Nancy Reagan a "senescent bimbo with a lust for home furnishings"

But by the mid-Reagan era wimp-basting became the fashion, "so there was no new man, that was the end of it."

Ms Ehrenreich is saved from solemnity by a healthy scepticism towards the silliness of her more pompous sisters. In one notable essay, called "Stop Ironing the Diapers", she applied a dose of common sense to the debate over how women could work and devote enough "nurturing time" to their offspring. "A child is not salmon mousse. A child is a temporarily disabled and stunted version of a larger person, whom you will someday know. Your job is to help them overcome the disabilities associated with their size and inexperience so that they get on with being that larger person."

Ms Ehrenreich does lament the

fact that women have not done more to transform society. "At one point we naively thought, 'We'll get some women into these positions and they will change the corporate world, change the medical system, and that hasn't happened.'"

Part of the answer is that there just are not enough women, she says. "I'm not for the Margaret Thatcher theory - that one woman will do it." American women are now finding they have to work out of necessity, because a single wage can no longer support a family, and they are doing the work at home as well. "We said we wanted to have it all, not do it all every minute. The thing is that men just didn't pick up their share. The anti-feminists say life was so much simpler when we stayed home and

men supported us. Well, find the men who are going to support us, and who earn enough money."

The mood of America now is hard to make out, Ms Ehrenreich says. The magazines are full of trend stories diagnosing a return to altruism and self-restraint, yet she suspects that it is only recession which has forced Americans to scale down their tastes. And the "cult of conspicuous busy-ness", as she calls it, rages on. "I will know there's been a change when I don't have to make appointments to see my friends a month in advance." She does confess to a few concessions to fashion herself. Although she mocks the Eighties craze for physical perfection, she is off to the gym after our interview. "You caught me," she says. "This is my secret. I also like sun-dried tomatoes."

Sex and cars and real men

Some people are simply born rotten drivers - even, or especially, men

As somebody whose driving gets worse every year, I was surprised to see an AA report last week claiming that driving ability improves with age.

The two-year study of young driving behaviour by transport and psychology experts at Southampton University singled out men aged 17-25 as the most lethal on British roads, contributing to a quarter of crashes. While not all young men are bad drivers (and believe me, I am), the AA Foundation for Road Safety Research found that most became more skilled and safer as they got older.

If only. Bad drivers, I suspect, are born rather than made. Ever since passing my test on the fifth attempt seven years ago, I have been worrying motoring colleagues, cyclists and lollipop ladies. Worse, the chances of improving my driving skills are about as great as a bubble car winning next weekend's San Marino Grand Prix.

But my sort of motoring is, to be fair, rather different from the AA's reckless young executive who gets macho enjoyment out of his car, likes to jump lights, and thinks he is Nigel Mansell. The report says this young man is at his worst when driving with friends to a party to the sound of blaring pop music, and at his best when driving with his girlfriend or wife.

For me the reverse is true. I warn passengers of my mechanical ineptitude before starting the engine. If an attractive girl is sitting in the passenger seat, my driving falls to pieces: I talk too much, get lost, cannot keep my eye on the road, battle to find the gears and have to make embarrassing emergency stops. And I find pop music helps my driving; I have some heavy metal pop tapes in my car which I put on full blast when I start to fall asleep at the wheel. Classical music, however, can be dangerous. I have sympathy with the Royal Marines major who, when arrested on the M5 for speeding, said he had been listening to Beethoven's Wellington victory march and had simply joined in the cavalry charge.

I am, alas, not a good judge of all sense of direction on routes of which I have specialised knowledge, such as driving from The Times offices in east London to my flat in southwest London. One attempted short cut via the Elephant and Castle (to the southeast) ended up in Kent. Last month I was breath-tested on my way to work as my driving was deemed suspicious.

The AA's dangerous young drivers have flashy cars with powerful acceleration and go-faster looks. My bad driving has nothing to do with a car's performance. I once drove a thrifty Lancia sports car, but

swapped it for a nice old 1100cc hatchback.

Useless motoring has little to do with gender. Just as men wobble about the road as they shave and make phone calls in the morning, so women whizz along putting on their make-up and varnishing their nails. The police recently arrested a woman in London for steering with her knees as she used both hands to tie her pony-tail.

Bad driving cannot always be put down to a lack of co-ordination. Dominic Lawson, the editor of the *Spectator*, may be able to bowl an unplayable swinging off-cutter on the cricket field, but he still cannot pass his driving test. Nor has it much to do with age. As Bernard Levin has found with his "direction-blindness" - he cannot drive, and gets lost in his own flat - such afflictions are with you for life. When a friend gives him a lift, for example, and ushers him towards the car, he often makes for the driving side. He cannot remember.



without actually peering inside it, which side the steering wheel is on.

Ever since the day when, aged 16, I took my mother's car for a spin in a 20 acre open grass field and drove it off a cliff, my driving career has been both costly and inglorious. A year later I drove a moped up on to the bonnet of a Mini belonging to the headmaster's secretary of my school. During my first driving test in Ludlow the examiner had to take control. Since 1983, I have clocked up more than £1,400 in motoring fines (excluding parking tickets).

Motoring, for me, is just a means of getting from A to B and I rank it as a basic skill somewhere in difficulty between wallpapering, learning Dutch or acquiring 100wpm shorthand. I cannot see how it is possible to confuse driving a car with having sex, and suspect many people boast of their driving prowess, simply because they are not much good at anything else. Being macho, to quote Zsa Zsa Gabor, does not prove much.

WILLIAM CASH

OUR RATE FOR NEW MORTGAGES HAS

DROPPED EVEN FURTHER.

11.7%
12.6% APR

Our rate for a new mortgage (or remortgage from another lender) is now down to 11.7% pa. That includes a 1.05% discount off our variable base mortgage rate guaranteed right up until May 1, 1992. All you have to do

to benefit from this discount is take out our Supercovers Special building and contents insurance. And we'll lend you up to 95% of the valuation.

So drop into your nearest branch. Or call our Mortgage

Hotline free on 0800 591 500. It's the perfect time to make your move to Northern Rock.

NORTHERN ROCK
BUILDING SOCIETY

Principal Office: Northern Rock House, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 4PL. Telephone: 091-285 7191.

YOUR HOME IS AT RISK IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS ON A MORTGAGE OR OTHER LOAN SECURED ON IT.

APR is variable. Rates may vary. A written quotation on loan can be obtained on request. The 100% referred to in Northern Rock's variable base mortgage rate. These applicants benefiting from this special discount who refinance their mortgage within three years from the date of completion, will be charged an additional two months interest. This charge will be waived if a new mortgage is taken out with the lender. Example: A married couple aged 30 years and 28 years, both non-smokers, applying to us for an endowment mortgage of £200,000 over a 25 year term, (200 monthly payments), completing on 15.11.91 secured against a property valued at £150,000. 12 monthly mortgage payments set at £1,040.00 followed by 200 monthly mortgage payments set at £1,170.00. Monthly payments per £100,000 are £12.60 per month. Total amount payable £28,248.00. Calculated to include: Solicitors costs £800.00, Valuation fee £30.00, Supercovers special insurance premium (District 1) £130.00.

Speech can be golden

There is big money in voice-overs - if you add craft and luck to natural talent

DENNIS White, planning early retirement after 35 years with a local authority, sits tensely in the small, airless room. "Whore," he spits. "Bitch!" Distantly he hears faint applause.

He takes off his headphones and folds up the page-long excerpt from Joan Collins's *Prime Time*. "Nice, very nice," producer Kit Blakemore says over the intercom. "Malcolm next, is it, with *Wind in the Willows*?" We are halfway through the day's voice-over workshop, held at the studios of Molinare, a facilities house in central London.

Voicing over is the addition of a voice track to visual material, such as a film or video, but it can more loosely include voice-only material, such as talking books. Top "voices", as the trade dubs Miriam Margolyes, Harry Enfield and their ilk, can earn up to £7,000 for a television commercial, which might take them half a day to record in a studio. Reason enough for nine people to spend £100 on finding out if their voices, too, are tinged with gold. The course is offered to non-professionals, while a similar one is run by the Institute of Actors for Equity members.

"Listen to radio ads," urges Mr Blakemore, who runs the course. "Hear what makes the voice stand out." Five men and four women listen hard.

They hear Steve Mayall, a professional voice, record a newspaper commercial for radio, in the hushed and confidential tones of Jeeves. They try the script themselves. "Tricky," pronounces Malcolm Alder, a playwright with amateur dramatics behind him. "My last try might have been OK, but you should have heard the 12 run-throughs before that." At each run-through the producer comments. "Smile to make the voice warmer," he says;

"lean closer to the mike to get a richer tone."

Only one of the nine has acted professionally, although most have some relevant experience. "I've done slide presentations, a telephone helpline, and hospital radio," Mr White says. "People tell me I have a pleasant voice."

"This workshop isn't meant to be in-depth coaching," Mr Blakemore says. "It's to give everyone an overall view of the industry, and a chance to try voice-overs themselves in professional conditions."

A few choose to voice-over an airport security training film, but most practise reading book excerpts. "It gives you more of a chance to express yourself," says Jane Miles, the group's actress, before turning herself into Toad, Mole and Ratty in fluent succession.

Anne Orange-Bromhead from the Noel Gay agency closes the day with a question and answer session. She says she has often had a dozen demonstration tapes in a week, and tries to listen to them all. The tape has to be professionally produced. An answering machine and bleeper are mandatory - availability counts for a great deal, which means not living too far from production centres, mostly in London.

The sting comes at the end of the talk. Most commercial voice-over artists are professional actors, the main source of work for a good amateur voice is talking books, which pay about £300 a day. Like children with party bags, each of the nine participants goes home with lists of contacts, tip sheets, and a tape of their own efforts. "I could see three of them finding a niche in the market pretty quickly," Mr Blakemore says, "but often it's just a case of perseverance."

JAY ANDREWS

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1991

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

UPDATE

- History and geography of languages 1-2
- Standard Assessment Tests and teacher assessment
- How schools should report to parents
- Special needs
- Books, arts, broadcasting and resources

- A 24 page colour magazine published with last week's TES.
- Additional copies may be ordered at £1.50 per copy.

Please send me a cheque/postal order made payable to The Times Supplement Limited with your order and send it to:

TES Update, Hemmings Postbox Publicity, 82-84 Peckham Road, London SE14 6B

1500

BRIEFING

Credit to all

BARCLAYS Bank has announced the names of ten fringe companies to receive sponsorship awards from the bank's New Stages scheme. This year's winners include the Welsh-speaking theatre company Brith Gof, Birmingham's Gaele Theatre Company for its latest work devised to aid the rehabilitation of prisoners; the Manchester experimental theatre company Mayhew and Edmunds; Adzido Pan African Dance Ensemble; and the choreographers Lea Anderson and Sue MacLennan. Barclays New Stages, a three-year programme created in 1989 to encourage independent theatre, is now worth £500,000, money which provides for original works and a season at the Royal Court.

Old New York

SIGNING Martin Scorsese to direct a film adaptation of an Edith Wharton novel about old New York might be compared to hiring a bull to be the proprietor of a china shop. Yet the strange deed is done: shooting on *The Age of Innocence*, a chronicle of gilded manners in the 1870s, should begin early next year. Daniel Day-Lewis is earmarked for the main role of Newland Archer, faced with a choice between his tame fiancée and a lively girl fresh from Europe. Scorsese adapted the novel himself, with film critic Jay Cocks.

Seniors cited



Award winner: Humphrey Lyttelton

THE older generation swept the board at the Perrier British Jazz Awards in Birmingham last week. Category winners included Peter King (alto sax), Kenny Baker (trumpet) and Humphrey Lyttelton (services to British jazz). There was one spot on the under-thirties when the Rising Star prize went to the pianist Jason Rebello. Britain has two separate prize-giving jamborees: the trendier end of the market is catered for by *Wire* magazine which held its ceremony in Cannes earlier this year.

Last chance...

THE first assault of a fringe company on one of the National's big stages has been little short of a triumph. Not only did the Théâtre de Complicité garner superlative reviews for its bravura revival of Dürrenmatt's *The Visit*, Kathryn Hunter won an Olivier award for her fine, wintry performance as the zillionaire who demands her ex-lover's murder as the price of saving her bankrupt home-town. Final performance at the Lyttelton (071-928 2252) is on Thursday.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading literary publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, drama, children's, religious writing, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet 1991. Vantage Press, 516 W 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

CINEMA: HOLLYWOOD

And now, back to the studio

The balance of power in film-making, for long in favour of wheeler-dealing agents, is returning to the major studios, Oscar Moore reports

Something is afoot in Hollywood. After several years of coolly manipulated supremacy Hollywood's agents may finally find themselves toppled from creative power, brought down by the very Hollywood weakness that they have so successfully exploited: fear. Fear of seeming weak. Fear of not being the A-list. Fear of not staying on the A-list. Fear, above all, of missing out on the big fish.

In the past the studios' greatest fear was what would happen if they didn't bite the agents' bait. Now, after a year of big budget belly-flops, the studios are worrying about the effect on their share price if they do.

Quite how powerful Hollywood agents have become is clear from the Hollywood pecking order of power: a meticulously analysed hierarchy, published in various versions by different publications but, of late, always crowned by the same "king": top agent, Mike Ovitz. Ovitz's ascent to the throne began in 1975 when, aged 27, he joined refugees from the pukka William Morris Agency to create Creative Artists Agency (CAA). Rising from youngest partner to chairman, Ovitz built this parvenu talent shop into Hollywood's most powerful power-broker.

Ovitz has only recently been granted Hollywood's hot seat. For decades that position was occupied by the "godfather of Hollywood", Lew Wasserman, a man who began as a cinema usher, made his name as one of television's most innovative agents, and came to reign over Hollywood as chief executive of MCA, owners of Universal Studios. But the 78-year-old Wasserman could not have chosen a more respectful successor. Ovitz is Wasserman's best, if unacknowledged pupil. Both know how to hold a gun to Hollywood's head.

The gun that Wasserman created and Ovitz now wields is the agency package: the offer that Hollywood cannot, or at least could not refuse. It is a negotiating weapon that uses talent, or the ability to withhold talent, as ammunition.

The top agent offers the A-list studio a hot script, by a rising

writer. If the studio wants to make that script (or make sure that nobody else does) then the studio must use a certain director and certain stars represented by the agency. If the studio doesn't like these terms then the agency will take the package elsewhere. CAA did just that with John Hughes' *Home Alone*. When Hughes and his agents hiked the budget by \$6 million (£3.4 million), Warners put the package into turnaround (the equivalent of "return to sender"). *Home Alone* has since become the highest grossing comedy ever, earning over \$200m for Twentieth Century Fox. Hence the anxiety that such packages cause.

An agent only becomes as powerful as Mike Ovitz, and an agency only becomes as powerful as CAA, if the talent it controls is genuine:

'In Hollywood it takes insiders to change the rules. They can infiltrate the inner sanctum, then betray it'

either genuinely talented or genuinely popular, or occasionally both. However, even an agent cannot predict popular taste. The public can switch allegiances at the drop of a package. When the package proves a dud and the film flops, it is the studio that gets hurt. The agent may win, discreetly, in his office, but the agency is immune to the real pain: lost money.

Unsurprisingly, this Hollywood power-system has its critics. One of the most vocal was the then chairman of Columbia Pictures, David Puttnam. But Puttnam proved too vocal, at least for an outsider. He declared a personal war on the agency conspiracy, but the war remained personal. No allies rallied to his flag. Hollywood's old-timers and insiders set off a whispering campaign that left

Puttnam pontificating to empty seats. Lamed by the hostility whipped up against him, Puttnam eventually vacated his own seat, and slipped back to England.

In Hollywood it takes insiders to change the rules. They can infiltrate the inner sanctum, then betray it. It takes club-men such as Michael Eisner (No 3 in the *Premiere* magazine "pecking order") and Jeffrey Katzenberg (No 7) to stand against the tide.

When Eisner and Katzenberg arrived at Walt Disney Studios, their creative kudos was unimpaired. Under their aegis Paramount Studios has rapidly become top studio (measured in box office success). Disney, however, was creatively and financially a poverty-stricken backwater, serving as little more than an administrative centre for the rotating re-release of animated classics from the archive. The studio played second fiddle to theme parks and Mickey Mouse merchandising.

Within two years Eisner and Katzenberg had pushed Disney to the top, without losing a tight grip on budgets. Ignoring star-heavy packages, they adopted a policy of hiring stars whose careers were supposedly in the doldrums. Some joked that they might almost be hanging around the back door of the Betty Ford clinic with a contract and a pen in hand.

There are few creative executives with Eisner and Katzenberg's nous, and other studios rarely followed the example of their curprice contracts – until recently. Provoked by last summer's costly flops and cheap, low profile successes (*Ghost*, *Pretty Woman*, *Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles*, *Home Alone*) the studios declared belated war on the big budget. One after the other they announced slates of modest romances, shirking the costly effects-laden extravaganzas of *Caravaggio* and *Terminator 2* (currently heading towards a budget of \$100 million).

Even Katzenberg felt the need to return to his own first principles. "In 1984 we paid Bette Midler only for her considerable talent,"



View from the top: Macaulay Culkin in *Home Alone*, a "packaged" hit film which has taken more than \$200 million at the box office for Twentieth Century Fox, the studio which decided to back it

he observed in an 11,000 word internal memo. "Now we must also pay her for her considerable and well-earned celebrity." Katzenberg went on to deplore rising budgets and urge new stringency.

The feeling throughout Tinseltown is that last year's tinsel was gaudy, costly and faded much too quickly. So, are the agents worried by this studio mutiny? Apparently not. They do not really believe that the studios will stick to their position.

"This is rhetoric, pure and simple," declared one agent. "Movie-making is not a science. You can't place strictures on it,

because a lot depends on instinct. *Dances With Wolves* looked a poor prospect. Everyone said it was too long, only had one star, was a cowboy film and had subtitles.

"You're not going to find an overall reduction in the amount of money creative people receive," confirmed Mike Simpson of William Morris. "They're not going to stop making big pictures." agreed another agent. "This is just an excuse to blame everybody else for their problems – just as an alcoholic will blame a bartender for serving him a drink."

One thing is certain. The agents

are losing their mentor. Mike Ovitz recently earned \$40 million on one deal. This was not commission on a creative package, but his finding fee for introducing the Japanese giant Matsushita to Lew Wasserman's MCA. Matsushita subsequently bought MCA for \$6.6 billion, giving Wasserman a golden parachute out of the business and into retirement, without the pain of seeing his company break up.

REVIEWS PAGE 16
An Enemy of the People, Royal Ballet and Chamber Orchestra of Europe

THEATRE

The Roman spring of Lindsay Kemp

Britain's most famous performance artist now lives in Italy. As William Ward reports, he is lionised there as never in London, where he opens his new show this week



Lindsay Kemp's *Onnagata*: "I make it up as I go along"

One of the oddest aspects of modern Italy is its perennial obsession with the "alternative" arts movements of the late 1960s and early 1970s. Although they may follow other fashions slavishly, many Italians seem content to live in a cultural time warp. Many artists – generally English speaking – who are considered way beyond their expiry dates elsewhere are still being earnestly booked by Italian theatres and art festivals. Since, according to this vintage world view, the British or American establishments are stiff and reactionary, it follows that figures such as Allen Ginsberg, Ken Russell and Lindsay Kemp should be venerated for being *esagerati* – over the top; prophets not honoured in their own land.

Kemp's work is so well-known in Italy that it has its own adjective. Ever since he and the Amazing Orlando brought *Balloons to Rome* in 1966, the critics have pushed about it *decadentismo kempiano*. His most recent production, *Onnagata*, coming to Sadler's Wells on Wednesday, has been no exception. The same performer who at first underwent much-publicised martyrdom – Kemp was arrested during the 1966 Spoleto Festival for transvestism – has recently received definitive consecration: Rome's

leading daily *La Repubblica* devoted its arts supplement cover story to Kemp's new show.

The British actor-choreographer, who moved to Rome three years ago, basks in such praise. "Italy's my favourite country, and Rome's my favourite city. It's all so sumptuously beautiful. I feel I belong here; this is the sweet life, *la Dolce Vita*. It's so spiritual – I've even bought an old hilltop monastery in Umbria, which I am restoring to live in."

Kemp's relationship with Britain is apparently over. "I don't bear to live there, it's too depressing. But that doesn't mean I don't like the British, or British audiences, especially at Sadler's Wells, where they go potty for my shows. They're as warm and demonstrative as an Italian audience."

Kemp's performances in Italy bring "a fantastic reaction both from public and the critics alike. In Italy, if I weep at the end of a performance, they believe me, not like in England. Like Sarah Bernhardt said, acting creates a

'I like to share all my favourite icons, colours, smells and tunes with my public'

love affair between stage and audience, and as you know, the Italians love having affairs."

On the other hand, Kemp clearly despairs at the level of culture in his native land. "The British are such philistines; the Italians are much more sensitive and cultivated – just like in Spain, where you can stop any peasant in a field, and he will recite whole pages of Garcia Lorca at you."

Three years of living in Catholic, baroque Rome has rubbed off on Kemp; the Communist daily *L'Unità* thought that "Almodovar would have adored the beginning" of *Onnagata*, in which Kemp descends kimono-clad on a hoist, "looking like a brightly coloured *Virgen de la*

Macarena, surrounded by soft, billowing drapes creating the effect of a baroque altar" although other critics insisted he was more "la Madonna di Pompei".

"Like Jean Cocteau and Jean Genet," explains Kemp, "I am attracted by the imagery and ritual of Roman Catholicism. I like to share all my favourite icons, colours, smells and tunes with my public."

Kemp's latest production, the *onnagata*, the term in Japanese Kabuki theatre used to designate the actor who specialises in female roles and whose femininity often spills over into real life. Using the kimonos, silk drapes, fans and masks of Kabuki theatre, Kemp incorporates dance, theatre, mime and music-hall in a virtual one-man show that creates a grotesque and erotic world.

"With *Onnagata*, I make it up as I go along; my work is a celebration of the moment. Like Isadora Duncan, one of the reasons I like having my own company is so that I don't

have a choreographer. I can do my own steps, as they come."

Of course, that is just what many people find dated about Kemp's work: the lack of technique, the excess of self-indulgence. "As Martha Graham once said, you can always go to Radio City for technique. If the constant preparation of shows wasn't so physically painful, I might agree that I'm self-indulgent. My work is often dismissed as frivolous or camp, but that's because I disguise the basic seriousness with frivolity. I like colours, and balloons and tinsel."

How much empathy does he feel with the work of the other survivors from the 1960s and 1970s "alternative theatre" who are still so popular in Italy? "Most of them were so political and pretentious. I suppose we had the concept of 'total theatre' in common. Nowadays, I find all that 'poverty chic' stuff so sludgy and underground: my work transcends poverty into richness and colour. I like joy, and sunlight and spangles. I find that kind of Italian theatre incredibly pretentious and boring. In Rome, I always walk out during the interval." Doubtless he does it in style.

● *Onnagata* is at Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1 (071-278 8916) from Wednesday until May 4

THEATRE

Happiness is not having to hold on

Booking tickets for West End shows is time-consuming and frustrating. Simon Tait has some good news.

At four o'clock one recent Sunday morning, Shaftesbury Avenue, the heart of London's West End theatreland, was closed while a crane lifted a half-ton telephone exchange into place. The exchange will allow the operation of Britain's first computerised box-office service to be run by a theatre owner.

Stoll Moss, the West End's biggest theatre proprietor, with 13 houses, has spent more than £3 million on the system which came on stream last week, starting with the Queen's Theatre's new musical, *Matador*. The system will operate round-the-clock, seven days a week.

Richard Johnston, chief executive of Stoll Moss, said: "We don't know how many customers we lose because they cannot get through to box

offices, but it is the chief complaint. We may have lagged behind some ticket agencies in box office technology, but now our system is leaping a generation ahead."

The system serves 11 Stoll Moss theatres and has 90 lines, which will be increased to 250 in the autumn. It had been intended to remove the foyer box offices, but they will remain to take personal bookings, though the queues which clog theatre entrances should be an inconvenience of the past.

Mark Beattie, ticket services manager for Stoll Moss, said: "There is no reason now why

customers should miss a show they want to see just because we can't answer the telephone."

The system will put theatre-goers' requirements before those of the accountant and the producer. The 50 sales staff have been trained in customer service and, as well as selling tickets, they will give general tourism advice on where to eat, how to travel, where to park and even what is playing at other West End theatres, if asked.

All the telephone staff prepare by seeing the shows for which they are selling tickets. Some observers expect the

new system to influence the type of shows put on in the West End, based on research into the kind of stage entertainment asked for by callers.

In spite of gloomy forecasts for West End business, Stoll Moss Theatres, which include the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, and four Shaftesbury Avenue houses, sold 3.5 million tickets last year, a million more than in 1989, and this year is keeping pace with last year's attendances.

The system has also been designed to deal with ticket touts. Beattie said: "They have become very sophisticated in getting blocks of tickets by using multiple credit cards, multiple addresses, even different people. This computer system can do 40 different cross-checks looking for similarities in orders which we can follow up."

Summer in Malta starts in May

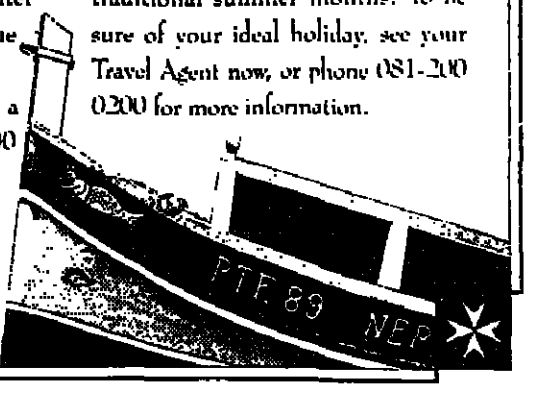
The hot Mediterranean sun shines early on the Islands of Malta. So by May, the flowers are in full bloom, the crystal clear waters are warm and inviting, and pale winter skins turn gold against deep blue skies.

You can fill your days with a range of activities or explore 6,000

years of history and culture, surrounding you wherever you turn.

But the real beauty is that Malta is even better value in May than the traditional summer months. To be sure of your ideal holiday, see your Travel Agent now, or phone 081-200 0200 for more information.

The Malta National Tourist Office, Suite 300, Mappin House, 4 Winsley Street, London W1N 7AR.



Peter Stothard, US editor, meets the man being rushed to Britain to repair relations after the friction over the Kurds

For the first time in 200 years America is to send a professional diplomat as ambassador to Britain. And what does Raymond Seitz want to do first when he takes on a job hitherto reserved for multi-millionaire fundraisers, disappointed ministers and intimates of the president? "I want to work to reduce the quarantine period for dogs," he says.

Mr Seitz takes the world very seriously, himself less so. He was the key American official in German reunification. He was in Geneva when the last chance for peace with Iraq was lost. He is an admirer of Peter Ackroyd's novels and talks of Hawksmoor's London architecture as fluently as of James Baker's "new architecture of Europe". But, as he packed his bags last week, the successor to John Adams, Joseph Kennedy and Walter Auerbach had canine matters highest on his mind.

Two Seitz family dogs are soon to begin the dreaded six months behind bars: Topsy, "a back-alley Brooklyn beast from the New York dog-pound who's as smart as hell", and Scarlett, "a pure-bred yellow Labrador from Britain who's as thick as two planks". We

will miss both of them, he says diplomatically: it would be so much better if children were quarantined instead.

Much of his talk is like this. Even when he is declaiming for his country, there is always a kick behind the cleverly drawn line, a black remark, a piece of knowing self-deprecation.

When the interview moves closer to the complexities of the Anglo-American accord, Mr Seitz neatly ticks off the differences that will come from the end of the cold war and Britain's stronger links with Europe - Nato reform, a reduced American military presence and uncertain European structures. He wants to be as optimistic as he can but a nagging caution - that of an elegant courtier by an uneasy throne - holds him back. Life after the Iron Curtain should be better, he says, but could possibly be worse. His mission? To boost American interests and counter American idealism - as well as to minimise transatlantic frictions of the kind that broke out last week over who should get the credit for saving the lives of Kurdish refugees.

His confirmation in the post has sped through the Senate and is

No haven for Bush's new London envoy

expected to be completed this week, a tribute not only to his own popularity but to the embarrassment of the United States in not having an ambassador in London when it needs one.

Mr Seitz's appointment - after two previous postings to London, the most recent as second in command to President Reagan's envoy, Charles Price, and President Bush's Henry Catto - is itself a sign of the political climate. The White House has seen that the job no longer best suits a presidential friend or veteran of the wartime special relationship.

The issues are now "more subtle than before", with Britain needing to adopt independent policies in Europe's new era while maintaining the transatlantic tie. Amer-

ica has to learn not merely to like British independence in principle but to tolerate it in irritating, individual instances. The relationship with Britain is one that "could not be recreated with any other nation", Mr Seitz told the Senate at his confirmation hearing last week, but some of the very "basics about security" must be rethought.

Senator Paul Sarbanes, a long-time opponent of giving ambassadorships to ill-qualified presidential cronies, asked Mr Seitz: "What's a nice fellow like you doing in a job like that?" Was it because, like Mr Bush, he had been at Yale, or because, again like Mr Bush, he is an adoptive Texan? Amid the bonhomie, Mr Seitz gave no real answer. Asked how he



Seitz: old London hand

came to break two centuries of tradition, he said he had been sitting in a bar in Brussels when the president telephoned, and "I did not question his judgment". Senator Sarbanes asked how much entertainment allowance the government provided in London and seemed to suggest that, if more was

needed for a career man, it might be forthcoming.

As the White House traded words with Downing Street last week, Mr Bush is unlikely to have regretted his choice. The tiff over the Kurds is just the sort of disagreement that becomes more likely as John Major's Britain flexes its political wings in Europe.

Mr Seitz describes last year's fears in London that Germany was supplanting Britain in American affections as "amusing - like the playground games of twelve-year-olds". But Germany, as he accepts, is firmly at the centre of his political thoughts. The blue-and-gold flag in his office, which his father's army unit held aloft when it stormed Omaha Beach in Normandy in 1944, will be following him to London. So will the red-ribboned medal which the Bonn government gave him last week for advancing the cause of German unity. The passage from the one to the other is the journey of his professional life.

His diplomatic experience, however, is predominantly in Britain. Last week he went out of his way to praise the Labour party (whose leaders he knows well) for "very successfully" resolving its debate

on defence and for giving itself a policy with "new coherence". He said he foresaw no great differences on security issues if a Labour government were to be elected.

The London embassy is the crown on a career that began in Canada, Zaire and the Seychelles and later flowered in the corridors of the State Department under Henry Kissinger, George Shultz and James Baker. Among his half-finished books at home are the memoirs of John Gilbert Winant, Roosevelt's quiet ambassador to London during the second world war, who was chosen to succeed the opinionated Joseph Kennedy.

Some have suggested that Mr Seitz's appointment has similarities to that of Winant, symbolising the move from the high politics of 1989 to the 1990s' business of managing the new Europe, the move from an era in which playing to the grandstand was needed to a time for nuance and method, the move from Mrs Thatcher to John Major.

"I'm disappointed that anyone should say that," he says. "My one opportunity to grandstand in my life, and they say I can't do it. Then he turns again to talk about something more serious."

Ronald Butt

Same old tune from Labour

Is there still any fundamental reason why the electorate should not vote Labour into power? With the publication last week of the latest revision of the party's manifesto policies, Neil Kinnock has completed the process by which, since 1983, he has weaned Labour away from extreme left-wing attitudes to what now appears to be a place in the middle ground of politics.

Indeed, he writes in his introduction to the document: "The coup which removed one Conservative leader and the attempts by his successor to imitate our policies... have in themselves testified to the value of our approach." And he goes on: "The old ideologies - command economy at one extreme, crude free market economics at the other - do not work." The essence of modern democratic socialism is, he says, "freedom for people to develop their potential, fair and efficient competition, a sense of community and government that is enabling, not meddling".

If, indeed, it is, then why not vote Labour? After all, the Tories did unleash a new consumer-led inflation, followed by a corrective recession that has damaged manufacturing industry and investment. Political parties do get tired, and the main parties have grown closer together. Is it not time for reformed Labour to have a turn at the tiller, now that so much that was unacceptable has gone from its programme?

Yet the new document shows that the old urge towards interventionism is as strong as ever. There is to be a National Economic Assessment that looks very like the old ideology in camouflage. Each autumn, a government statement on economic prospects and options will be followed by this "assessment", in which government employers, trade unions and others will take part. It will be a means of "informing the participants in the collective bargaining process" and will also deal with the annual updating of the minimum wage, which is itself a recipe for job-destruction.

All this looks very like a masked

incomes policy. More important, the assessment will also set the scene for the budget decisions covering expenditure as well as taxation. But if this means anything at all, how does it differ from the old national plan, and who will be in the driver's seat? Presumably the government, and the unions as back-seat drivers.

A myriad of new schemes and quangos with absurd names will beset the Labour heavens, testifying to the same interventionism. There will be tax incentives to companies investing in business parks, a Growing Businesses scheme, a new national training body, ridiculously called Skills UK, and numerous bureaucratic schemes such as the one requiring companies to obtain an "investors in Britain" kitemark to show they have invested a given percentage of their payroll in training, regardless of the fact that some jobs need less training than others. Those who do not will pay a fine into a general Skills Fund.

Above all, there will be a National Investment Bank, supposedly run on commercial lines, though it is, it can only duplicate what the existing banks now do.

Some things in Labour's prospectus are worth considering: for example, using the banks more to control credit management and so diminish the need to rely on interest rates. But from its obsession with "equality" legislation for women and "minorities" to its tax proposals, which I calculate will add several thousand pounds annually to the tax bills of all earning the relatively moderate wages for responsible jobs of £30,000-£50,000, Labour's document is redolent of its old instincts.

The vision of a society which is to be engineered into existence by government in order to fulfil a socialist preconception of a good future remains fundamental. Labour's new policies could fairly be described as post-Wilsonism. The danger is that its prescriptions are being presented with such calculated vagueness that the voters, no longer frightened off, may simply not bother to read between the lines.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

Sunday 21 April is Census day, says the leaflet. "The Census - a great tradition. Does your household have the use of a flush toilet (WC) with entrance inside the building?"

Since when has it been a great tradition to ask people about their lavatories? If you must know, I do have an inside toilet, but it only sort-of flushes. You have to give one long, slow tug, then follow that sharply with two short, violent pushes downward. There is no space on the census form to explain this, nor to add that if you can't get the hang of it (and some people never do) there's a bucket under the sink, and a tap at about knee level in the wall. Don't, however, leave the tap running if you hear the loft pump start or you'll cause an air-lock in the system.

The census people do not seem interested in the bucket. Nowhere am I questioned about whether I have hot water, or windows in my house, nor do they care that the roof leaks. No section is devoted to my clothes or food. They are unconcerned whether I get a square meal once a day, or at all. Only the lavatory seems to interest them.

On reflection I suppose that is a great British tradition. It's all that the nurses seem concerned about in NHS hospitals. I remember interrogations of bewildering complexity about my bowel movements when I was in Great Ormond Street hospital with a broken elbow as a boy of seven. The arm ached like hell but the nurse didn't seem interested in that.

"Are you regular?" she kept

asking. It was not a euphemism with which I was familiar, nor a subject in which I had been brought up to take the least interest. I began to wonder whether my fellow-countrymen kept notes. Clearly the Home Office does.

The lavatory question adds to my deep suspicion about the whole census exercise. Radio advertising explains that the planners need the results to help with planning, thus confirming many of us in our hostility. Press releases add that the results cannot, of course, be used by the poll tax gatherers, if they still exist after the Heseltine exercise, thus arousing extra suspicion. What else can't they be used for, please, so that we can be reminded to cover our tracks there, too?

I feel a harrumph coming on. I shall not bore you with it, but put a reasoned argument against the census concept.

The case for a universal census is based on superstition. The concept of a complete head-count arises from an irrational mistrust of statistical reasoning. No action directed towards individuals counted in the census will be taken: indeed, the organisers make a boast of that. Its purpose must therefore be to reach general conclusions about numbers, sub-groups, percentages, and the uniformity or otherwise of spread across the regions.

It is not necessary to count every head to do this. With a population approaching 60 million, the day has long passed when we must physically check the existence or circumstances of

each citizen. For the purposes of "the planners" mentioned in the leaflet, conclusions in sufficient detail can be extrapolated from statistical samples representing only a tiny proportion of the population, and collectable at a fraction of the cost.

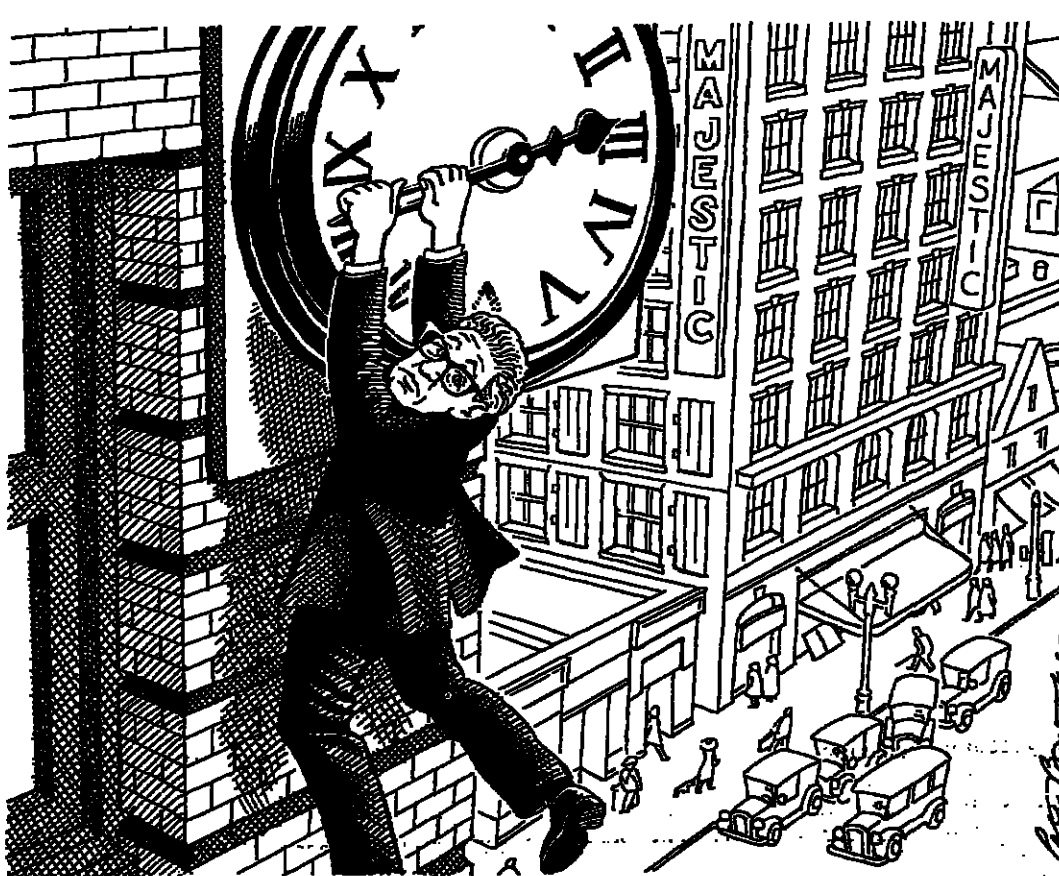
This is a highly sophisticated business. The samples must be carefully taken, and bias eliminated. But it can be done, and is done for almost every other purpose but the ten-yearly ritual of the census. Indeed, with a smaller sample greater care can be taken to ensure the questions are answered accurately. The figures then extrapolated may be more valuable than the result of a universal count in which so little time can be devoted to each citizen that an unchecked quality (to exaggerate the quality of your plumbing, for instance) may skew the result.

Why, then, do we do it? It arises in part, I think, from the sentiment so frankly quoted in the leaflet: it is a tradition. A complete headcount has been the basis of our quoted figures since 1801, and to change the basis now would seem a rift.

The second reason is even more primitive. Though applied mathematics tells us that the number of beans can be calculated from information about the size of the beans and the dimensions of the can, that figure is less real to us than a bean-by-bean enumeration.

It was good enough for Augustus and Herod. At very considerable expense, and 1,991 years later, it is good enough for us. But it is not necessary.

If you want to know the time, Bernard Levin is your man



never touched it except to adjust for the start and finish of Summer Time, which I do in a curious ritual of knob-pressing in a particular order which I usually forget, necessitating recourse to the instructions.

In the bedroom there is another two-faced clock, all four hands luminous; well, I may have got Patagonia right, but there is still Patagonia Island to reckon with. To my surprise - I have just checked - there is no timepiece at all in the library. Finally, though, there is my current wristwatch. (Two timepieces got away; I gave to a friend a spare portable radio with timer, and to Oxford a handsome little carriage clock.)

Now what does all this horology indicate of me and my character? There was a clue very many years ago, when the lady in my life shook her beautiful head and

murmured sadly, "Oh, this house with nine clocks and no mirror! (only nine what would she say now), but if there is nothing more to deduce than that I am becoming anxious about the passing years, and that I do not greatly like my face, I shall not need to call in the psychiatrists. Anyway, I cannot think of any other explanation."

Like everybody else, I bought Stephen Hawking's *A Brief History of Time*, like everybody else, I gave up on page 29, not having understood a word of it, unlike everybody else, I am willing to admit as much. As for those experts who have somehow worked out - or think they have - that if an astronaut goes looping round the universe for a year he will be a year older when he returns to earth but the earth and

everyone on it will be a century or so older (or possibly it is the other way round), I shall believe it when I see it done.

I don't suppose this has anything to do with it, but I have one odd and rare facility, the nearest thing to ESP that I have experienced. After many hours without even once glancing at my watch or a clock - when, say, I have been working, listening to music, talking - I can, about seven times out of ten, tell the time to the minute. Oddly enough, I find that if I think consciously what the time is likely to be, it doesn't work - only if I let the knowledge come to me without preparation can the trick be done.

I heard a story once, about time, which was so strange and so charming that I have never forgotten it. It happened to a schoolboy in the holidays; his parents were

going to take him to the theatre - a Sunday charity matinee. The family lived some way out of the centre of London, and the grown-ups were going to lunch in town. No matter, the boy was old enough to travel by himself, so they gave him his theatre ticket, money for the journey and instructions, and left. When it was time to go, he set off, but his bus got stuck in the traffic, and by the time he arrived at the theatre and slipped into his seat - incurring some sharp looks from his parents - the curtain had gone up. He was used to playing, however, and although he had never seen or read the play, he thought that he would easily pick up the plot and the characters, since he was only a few minutes late.

To his mounting horror, he found that he could not understand what it was about; nothing and no-one on the stage had any meaning for him, and he sat through the act convinced that he had gone mad. Only when the curtain fell and his parents turned on him fiercely, demanding to know what had happened to him, was the mystery explained.

Did you get it? He had forgotten that the previous night the clocks had gone forward an hour, so that he was not 10 minutes late but 70, and he had been watching the second act, not the first.

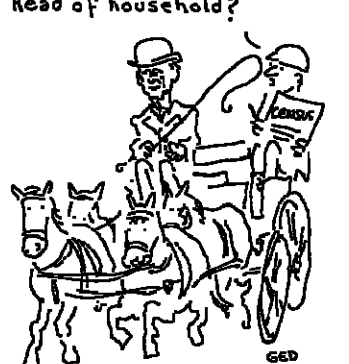
Perhaps my obsession with time, or at least timepieces, is connected to my obsessive punctuality, which I take to lengths that will one day have me put away. Not only have I frequently arrived at railway stations so early that I have caught the train before the one I was intending to travel on, but I have done the same thing with planes at airports, and many's the dinner-party at which I have arrived only to find my hostess still up to her elbows in flour, let alone finishing her toilette.

There was a singularly soppy poem in my youth, which began "Time you old gypsy-man, will you not stay? / Put up your caravan just for one day? / I forget the answer, but I don't suppose it was Yes. For that matter, in my youth there was a rubric which went, "If you want to know the time, ask a policeman". Today, I suppose, we would have to add "Unless he comes from the West Midlands Serious Crimes Squad".

Royals reveal all (or almost)

Only one person is guaranteed immunity from a £400 fine for not filling in her census form by today's deadline: the Queen. She is exempt, explains the palace, because the census is carried out by her government in her name.

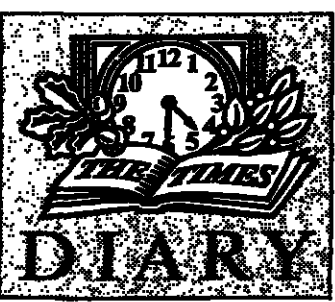
But while the Queen could enjoy her 65th birthday yesterday uninterrupted by the chore - or that of belatedly filling in a tax return, since she is also exempt from income tax - other royals were required to answer such



sensitive questions as how many hours they work each week, and whether they get there principally by train, bus, Underground, or bike or on foot.

Their replies will undoubtedly excite the interest of biographers when released from a "secure, secret location" in 2091. But will every royal be totally frank? Sarah Bradford, a biographer of George VI, has her doubts. "Some may leave parts of the form blank," she says. "Health and how hard they work are two rather sensitive subjects, and they are extremely canny about this sort of thing."

To withhold or give false



information also carries the risk of a £400 fine, but it's hard to imagine a 3am knock on the door of Clarence House because the Queen Mother writes "Don't know" to the question whether she is the owner-occupier.

Queen Victoria's answers in the 1881 census, when the sovereign was still required to complete a form, are the most recent accessible under the 100-year rule. Now stored on microfilm along with those of her subjects at the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane, the answers were admittedly to more anonymous questions than those asked today, with greater room for evasiveness. One was required to fill in one's age only to the nearest five years.

For its sale of pop memorabilia next week, Christie's South Kensington is introducing a one-way telephone link to enable enthusiasts to listen to the auctioneer as he is selling. Christie's describes the facility as next best to attending the auction in person. But with calls costing 45p a minute, a long session on the phone could set the caller back as much as successfully bidding for one of the lots.

Shacking up The RAF's oldest front-line plane, the Shackleton, is likely to continue flying long after its retirement from official service in June, provided the

fund-raising efforts of plane enthusiasts pay off. A Shackleton preservation trust has been formed to buy four of the five surviving early-war aircraft from the Ministry of Defence.

Because the planes are to be sold at auction, the trust estimates that it will need £2.5 million to buy them and to keep two in flying order for appearances at air shows. "There's no reason why they shouldn't fly for another 30 or 40 years," it says.

The joint patron of the appeal is Lord Shackleton, whose father, the explorer Sir Ernest, lent his name to the aircraft. "It's a wonderful, old-fashioned plane," says Shackleton, who went up in one when RAF minister in Harold Wilson's Labour government. Less admiring air buffs have been known to describe the 40-year-old veteran as 10,000 rivets flying in close formation.

Donning a new look

For more than 400 years, Edinburgh University contented itself with a simple shield for its symbol, but these market-oriented days require a whole new corporate identity. A recently completed revamp includes a name change, to The University of Edinburgh, and new colours. Red and blue striped scarves are now *de rigueur* for undergraduates. "They are vibrant colours that create a strong image," says the university. The colours are echoed in the university's new logo, based on its 1789 coat of arms.

And the reason for all this fine-tuning, repeated in universities across the land since Southampton adopted a dolphin as its symbol, Oxford registered its shield as a trademark, and Birmingham adopted a stylised book? "The University's client groups have high expectations in terms of visual presentation," says

Edinburgh... or rather The University of Edinburgh.

Exasperated by the tendency among caterers to hold conferences on anything from caviar to chefs' hats, the Earl of Bradford, himself in the trade - wrote to Caterer and Hotelkeeper to announce a conference for executive dishwashers sponsored by Thames Water. The letter was purportedly from the president of the Campaign for the Realistic Assessment of Plongeurs. The magazine printed the letter, smelling no watery rat.

Still no charge

Lord Bingham, the 23-year-old son and heir of the long-vanished Lord Lucan, has denied recent reports that he is to initiate moves to claim the earldom by having his father declared dead. Residents of Castletree, in the far west of Ireland, will be pleased. Since Lucan disappeared in 1974 after the murder of his children's nanny, Sandra Rivett, they have withheld ground rent payments due to him, saying the money would be paid as soon as he turned up in person to collect. The amount outstanding is estimated at £500,000.

County councillor Dick Morrin says that even if Lucan were declared dead and the title passed to his son - a merchant banker with Kleinwort Benson - no ground rent would be forthcoming. "The new lord wouldn't be very welcome if he came over and tried to collect rent. The people here insist they will settle only with Lord Lucan himself."

Militants of the race relations industry will not like this. An 18-year-old girl was recently expelled from a word-processing course at a skill centre in Deptford, south-east London, for representing harassment. So what's new? She is black, her victim white South African.

LONDON

The London Marathon is a tradition, and since the cancellation of the 1988 edition, the city has been waiting for the return of the race. The 1991 marathon is set for April 22, and the city is preparing for a record-breaking event. The race will start in Hyde Park and finish in the City of London. The organizers are expecting a large turnout of runners, and the city is preparing for a large crowd of spectators.

The London Marathon is a tradition, and since the cancellation of the 1988 edition, the city has been waiting for the return of the race. The 1991 marathon is set for April 22, and the city is preparing for a record-breaking event. The race will start in Hyde Park and finish in the City of London. The organizers are expecting a large turnout of runners, and the city is preparing for a large crowd of spectators.

The London Marathon is a tradition, and since the cancellation of the 1988 edition, the city has been waiting for the return of the race. The 1991 marathon is set for April 22, and the city is preparing for a record-breaking event. The race will start in Hyde Park and finish in the City of London. The organizers are expecting a large turnout of runners, and the city is preparing for a large crowd of spectators.



TALKING TO SADDAM

The West seems to have been caught off guard by the news that Kurdish leaders have been talking to the Iraqi government in Baghdad over the weekend. It is as though the wolf had opened negotiations about cohabitation with the lamb. In the long list of persecutors of the Kurds, President Saddam Hussein has distinguished himself not only by his infamy, but also by his perfidy. Yet the Kurds know that one day they will need to come to terms with Baghdad. These talks are the most auspicious glimpse of future peace so far seen in the Iraqi charnel house.

What has brought the two sides together seems to be a mutual awareness that the descent of northern Iraq into anarchy can help nobody. The refugees cannot afford to wait. Their leaders know that the estimated 2.3 million Kurds who have fled to the hills are paying a hideous price for each night spent on freezing mountainsides or in squalid camps. Much of the country is scorched earth, abandoned after previous punitive expeditions by the Iraqi army. Even if the refugees now in Turkey and Iran can be persuaded to return to Iraq, shielded by the United Nations, their "safe havens" will be no substitute for the towns and villages needed for economic life.

For the Kurdish politicians who have decided to deal with him, Saddam may be a devil, but he is the devil they know. All have experience of his treachery. The granting of autonomy to the Kurds by Saddam in 1970 remained a dead letter. Matchevan Barzani, leader of one of the four main Kurdish parties, was lucky to survive an attempt on his life by Saddam. Another, Jalal Talabani, successfully negotiated a ceasefire with Saddam in 1984, but was subsequently excluded from the amnesty which followed the Kurdish massacres of 1988-9.

The Gulf war changed much for these long-suffering Kurdish nationalists. Recent UN resolutions contain authority for external intervention. With the first large

contingents of American marines driving across the Turkish border into Iraq yesterday, the Kurds can now treat with Saddam on more equal terms. They know that Allied forces cannot stay for longer than a few months, but they trust America enough to guarantee any agreement they reach with Baghdad. President Bush and other allied leaders should be careful not to weaken the Kurds' negotiating position in the coming weeks.

Saddam himself has shown all the ability to double back on his tracks of a hare pursued by hounds. By demonstrating his willingness to talk to the Kurds, instead of the aggressive rhetoric with which he at first greeted the Major plan for safe havens, the Iraqi dictator has (not for the first time) achieved total surprise.

This time Saddam's hand was at least partly forced by international pressure. The CIA may be right in its assessment that Saddam's dictatorship is more absolute in adversity than it ever was in triumph. But he is no longer reckless enough to risk a confrontation with the West. By granting partial Kurdish autonomy in exchange for the lifting of sanctions by the UN, Saddam would gain time. The memory of his atrocities may fade in the West. But the blow to his prestige will not.

Rather as the great king of Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar, was obliged to listen to Daniel, the prophet of the oppressed people of Israel, so Saddam the tyrant of Baghdad has been forced to listen to the spokesmen of the Kurds, a people he despises. The Western powers should not spoil this irony. Their role is to send enough troops to keep the Iraqi murder squads at bay, the air and road supply routes open and the diplomatic pressure on Baghdad unrelenting. The UN and its standard-bearers should leave it to the Kurds to extract as favourable a deal as they can from Saddam. It is the Kurds, and not the Americans and Europeans, who will have to live with the consequences.

A DASH OF OWEN

The donkey in the fable was set precisely half way between two equally inviting bales of hay. Unable to choose which to eat, he died of starvation. Since leaving the Labour party, the alliance of Liberal and Social Democratic parties, and the "official" Social Democratic party, David Owen has run out of parties to leave. His small band of followers, including just two other MPs, is more reminiscent of an 18th-century faction than a modern party. Yet still the doctor retains political appeal. His wanderings and flirtations remain the stuff of Westminster gossip.

Dr Owen has two big handicaps to any future as a British politician. His first is that, working in a political landscape dominated by party, he has none. He has remained outside the twin-track career structure that dominates life at Westminster. He cannot abide the concept of the team. He is a presidentialist in a non-presidentialist country. The personal compromises of collective action are a burden to him. He is a lone wolf and will always be thus.

His second handicap is his lack of political specificity. His views are indistinguishable from those of most members of the cabinet, and even many of the shadow cabinet. His political tracts are heavy with all-things-to-all-men homilies. He has espoused no contentious cause of mass public appeal that demands admission to the cabinet room by public acclamation, over the heads of ambitious party men and women. Dr Owen has always been a man of the centre and the centre is bleak territory for policy crusades.

Yet where most political freelancers would long ago have departed the field, Dr Owen has kept his horse saddled and his armour bright. His "tough but tender" image, his aggressive style and his unshakable self-confidence retain their freshness, even if the

public cannot quite remember anything he says. Throughout the Thatcher years, he appeared to be her mirror image on the left.

Her departure seemed to leave him bereft, without a reference point in the new politics of niceness. But he has voter appeal. He carries electoral clout. He would be a catch for either the Labour or the Conservative front benches, even if only for a single election.

Last year, Dr Owen appeared to flirt with Labour, after Neil Kinnock's about-turn on nuclear weapons. The hard new men of Labour, perhaps unwisely, did nothing to welcome such a prodigal.

John Major would be delighted were Dr Owen to endorse the Conservatives. But Dr Owen is not a humble man and his price might be too high. He would need assurances that no Conservative would stand against him or his two colleagues, Rosie Barnes and John Cartwright. That would be hard to deliver. He might need an offer of a senior cabinet post, almost unthinkable from a prime minister prior to an election.

While an Owen endorsement and election speaking tour would probably be worth a few points at the polls, the familiar loose cannon is not necessarily what Mr Major wants round his cabinet table. He already has one Michael Heseltine.

But a deal on candidates that might entice the doctor on side would be worth the effort. Politics can always do with a turn up for the book. As Mr Major's cabinet turns an ever deeper shade of grey, a dash of colour would not come amiss. Dr Owen would suffer instant loss of credit with those who have admired his freebooting style during the 1980s. But he would be in with a job, and in the short term could do the Tories nothing but good.

LONDON'S OLYMPIC MARATHON

The London marathon yesterday demonstrated once more the capital's ability to stage largescale sporting events with panache. Running in the race was the president of a much more ambitious project, London's bid for the Olympic Games in the year 2000. Sebastian Coe is also standing as a Conservative parliamentary candidate and may have to choose whether the Olympics or Westminster should have first claim on his commitment. London's main rivals for the prize — Berlin, Sydney and Johannesburg, not to mention Manchester — are formidable.

The case for London is strong. The capital has the tourist appeal, the hotels, the stadiums, the spare land in Docklands to compete on equal terms with anywhere else in the world. Manchester is a great metropolis which deserves to stage the Games one day. But the northern city lacks the prestige to overcome the claims of Berlin and Johannesburg, which can trade on their status as symbols of reconciliation. When the British Olympic Association decides on Wednesday whether to offer a candidate to stage the Games of 2000 it must be London or nothing.

London will not find the challenge easy. A large new stadium would have to be built in Docklands capable of seating 80,000. An Olympic Village near Greenwich would have to house 16,500 athletes, with a further 10,000 journalists and 5-10,000 officials in a separate development at Barking Reach. The transport system serving the East End would have to be improved. Many events would take place in other parts of London, in Wembley, Walsden, Arsenal, Tottenham, and possibly Wimbledon.

In return, East London would be restored

to more than its pre-Blitz glory, and the ambitious new Docklands development of the 1980s, which is at present in the doldrums, would receive a new fillip. The Docklands Light Railway and other amenities would have to be expanded. But Londoners who fear that public services would be swamped by the influx of spectators, journalists and participants should remember that the Olympics will take place in August, when the capital is operating well below capacity. Roads, the underground and hotels would not be overloaded by the Olympics, as they might be at other times of year or in smaller cities.

Though Olympic hosts have often been left with losses, the Los Angeles games in 1984 made money. The London Campaign Board believes that it can make an operating surplus of £257 million, mostly on the back of television. It will need the private sector to cover capital costs of £250 million, assuming that the state picks up the infrastructure bill. The government would be the unofficial insurers of the Games if costs were to overshoot.

More important is for London to show it can bury the constant politicking that has bedevilled its Olympic bid so far. The lack of a strong voice for the metropolis as a whole has never been more apparent, especially since central government seems too unconcerned about the planning and economic development of the capital. The inner boroughs, most of them Labour-controlled, must see the virtue of an Olympic bid. But they must also see that party politics could kill it. London should go for the Games, if only to prove that it can go for something worthwhile with unity and conviction.

Allied intervention to aid the Kurds

From Baroness Park of Monmouth

Sir, Refugees under threat from Saddam Hussein should be enabled to retain their status as Iraqi citizens, rather than be turned into refugees in another country. To keep them in Iraq must be the best way to preserve the integrity of that country (an objective the Arab states and the Soviet Union alike should be able to support) and to avoid placing an intolerable burden on Turkey and on Iran.

Saddam Hussein has, by expelling Iraqi citizens in such numbers, not only created a major threat to the peace and stability of the area, but is himself in effect intervening in the internal affairs of Iraq's neighbours. So many refugees can only destabilise the economies of the host countries.

If, however, the people at risk are to remain in Iraq we must not make the mistake of confining our help to short-term aid which can only turn them into dependants. Nor must we encourage fissiparous tendencies in Iraq. Thus not only the persecuted Kurds and Shia Muslims but the whole unfortunate civil population, in a country which had until the 1958 revolution gone far to create a common Iraqi identity for all its disparate citizens, will need our help.

They are a resourceful people well able to regenerate their country if they can only have early help in repairing the infrastructure and protection from the vindictive acts of Saddam Hussein. We are in danger of equating a strong Iraq with the continued presence of that one man, and forgetting that a country is its people.

We must think strategically. How can not only the refugees but the whole Iraqi civilian population be helped to help itself? Fortunately there is a wealth of experience in Britain. For instance, the Refugee Study Programme in Oxford has done valuable research on the global problems of refugees and migration, and thinks long.

We must not waste the effort that went into the war. Saddam Hussein's personal assets outside Iraq, plundered from his country, might begin to pay for the programme. We, not he, must take the initiative now.

Yours etc.

DAPHNE PARK,
House of Lords,
April 19.

From Dr Leslie Palmier

Sir, It has long been a basic principle of international practice that those who go to war put themselves and their states in jeopardy. The deterrent effect of this rule is obvious. The Security Council, by its decisions during the Gulf crisis, however, appears to have worked on the assumption that only those assets which an aggressor needs for his war are at risk. Having been forced to

withdraw from Kuwait, both Saddam Hussein and his state are now considered inviolate.

The introduction of this concept of limited liability in war, if maintained, bids fair to have catastrophic consequences by encouraging future aggressors. For the sake of peace in the world, the coalition should uphold the principle of total risk and remove Saddam and his ruling party from their control of Iraq.

Here also lies perhaps the only possibility of preventing the country disintegrating; it would appear that the majority of Iraqis will not be reconciled to Saddam's rule. But this is not a matter for the Iraqis to settle among themselves, rather for the international community which seeks to maintain the peace.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE PALMIER,
Hazelise,
9 St Catherine's Close, Bath, Avon.
April 18.

From the Chairman of the European Democratic Group (Conservative), European Parliament

Sir, The decision to send British, French and American troops to defend havens for Kurdish refugees in northern Iraq (report, April 17) is most welcome on humanitarian grounds. It is also an encouraging example of Europe's capacity to make a worthwhile impact on world affairs. And it represents a significant personal triumph for Mr Major.

As first the United States chose not to deploy troops in defence of the Kurds, but pressure from the Community, led by Britain and France, has brought about an American change of heart. That Mr Major was right to use the EC as the original forum for his proposals has been effectively confirmed by events.

The success of European proposals for havens for the Kurds demonstrates that reports of the death of European political co-operation are greatly exaggerated. The deployment in northern Iraq of national contingents from Britain and France, in pursuance of an agreed Community policy, is encouraging news for the future of European decision-making in the security field.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER PROUT
(MEP for Shropshire and Stafford),
2 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.

From Sir John Grenside

Sir, Perhaps Washington and Whitehall should remember that it's amazing what people can accomplish if they have no concern about who receives the credit.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GRENSIDE,
51 Cadogan Lane, SW1.
April 18.

From Mr John E. Toppin

Sir, Your chart makes no mention of the thousands of Greek Cypriots who were displaced after the Turkish invasion of 1974. These people are refugees in their own country, barred from returning to their homes, lands and businesses.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN E. TOPPIN,
1 Manor Park Road, York.
April 10.

From Mr Michael Stadler

Sir, Your chart might have included the displaced peoples in Europe since 1945. Eight-and-a-half million Germans, for example, were expelled from the former eastern Reich from 1945 to 1949.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL STADLER,
34 Northumberland Avenue,
Palm Bay, Cliftonville, Kent.
April 10.

From Mr H. F. Smith

Sir, When I was living in Madras, in 1934, I heard tell of a military funeral being savagely dispersed by wild birds disturbed from their abode near the top of the cathedral. Apparently the creatures had been angered by the band playing the "Dead March" in *Saul*.

Yours faithfully,
H. F. SMITH,
Silligrove Farm,
Far Forest,
Nr Kidderminster, Worcestershire.
April 15.

Runways at Heathrow

From the Director-General of the Chartered Institute of Transport

Sir, The heated controversies and bargaining about slots at Heathrow since the secretary of state, Malcolm Rifkind, cancelled the traffic distribution rules, discussed recently in your columns, all point to one conclusion: airline and passenger demands cannot be met by the present two runways at Heathrow.

The building of a fifth terminal to satisfy long-term growth in passenger demand (report, April 11) will exacerbate rather than solve the existing problem of inadequate runway capacity. Stunned is not a solution: if it were, little of the present clamour would be occurring at Heathrow.

The Civil Aviation Authority has clearly identified the need for an additional London runway early in the next century and the government has set up an inquiry on runway capacity in the South-East to examine where it should be located.

The working party set up by the Chartered Institute of Transport to respond to this inquiry strongly recommends that the additional

Merits of paying for water by meter

From Mr David Gadbury

Sir, It has never been seriously suggested that water metering is appropriate for the whole country; and for the Institution of Water and Environmental Management to rubbish the principle of charging by volume by quoting a hypothetical figure of £4 billion to install meters throughout England and Wales, based on £200 a household, is unhelpful in the important debate on how we pay for water in the future (report, April 11).

Water is not the only industry with a high percentage of fixed costs. I do not see gas, electricity, telecommunications or the oil business charging for their products through a fixed annual charge — this would be economic nonsense, and environmentally disastrous in most cases. Water is becoming a scarce resource in some parts of the country, and metering may provide a way of matching supply and demand through the pricing mechanism, which neither the current rating system nor the alternatives of licences or banding can do.

The metering trials have shown that demand in the two years has dropped by an average of 10 per cent, more in places where peak usage of water has incurred higher charges. Evidence from abroad is that the falls in consumption will be maintained. Even if this does not happen it would at least mean that the customers who are contributing to any increasing demand would actually pay directly for it.

Britain is virtually the only developed country which does not meter its domestic customers, and it would be hard to find anyone in the rest of Europe, customer or industry, who felt that metering was unsound.

It is true that the transfer to water metering will be expensive, and therefore its introduction in this country would only be feasible, at

this stage, in areas of resource difficulties.

The alternative, spending billions of pounds on national grids to transfer vast quantities of water to enable gardeners in the South and East to water their lawns in times of drought without directly paying for it, hardly seems to make economic or social sense. If that is what the customers want, then I am sure the industry will provide it, but everybody will have to pay, whether they use the extra water or not.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID GADBURY
(Chairman, Metering Trials Group),
Southern Water plc,
Southern House, Yeoman Road,
Worthing, West Sussex.
April 15.

From Mr R. T. Argyle

Sir, In 1985, Severn-Trent water supplied me with a free water meter (about the size of a mug), which would now cost £25 to install under the kitchen sink or in the bathroom. In the first three years my total water bill for both water supply and sewage disposal was £312.21. Under the rateable value system I would have paid £515 — a saving of over £200. I still make a worthwhile saving, as do all those who took my advice and had meters installed.

Yours faithfully,
R. T. ARGYLE,
13 Edward Road,
Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

From Mrs Nicolette Lethbridge

Sir, Surely the projected £4 billion for water meters would be better spent replacing main water pipes, through cracks in which approximately 25 per cent of our water supplies is lost.

Yours faithfully,
NICOLETTE LETHBRIDGE,
The Old Bakery, Thames Street,
Charlbury, Oxford.

Beneath the surface

From Ms Charlotte Fisher

Sir, I would like to voice my support for the 117 women who complained to the Advertising Standards Authority about the advertisement for Hennes lingerie (report, April 10). There are probably millions of women who saw the advert and despaired that such outdated attitudes are still given advertising space, but like me did not complain to the ASA.

Bernard Levin should be congratulated for making his article "Ignore this petty coterie" (April 15) more offensive than the advert itself, which can only inspire further support for the ASA's request that the advert should be withdrawn.

The advertising campaign divided women into two ridiculous stereotypes: the attractive au-pair girl who wanders round the house in her underwear and the wife who disapproves out of jealousy. Mr Levin takes this one stage further and suggests that the women who complained have a psychological problem resulting from their "inadequate" physical appearance. While women who object to being

trivialised are assumed to be unattractive, those who resemble the Hennes model are likely to be branded "bimbos" and so the myth that women cannot be both attractive and intelligent is perpetuated.

Might I suggest that rather than hiding Mr Levin's body in concrete at the bottom of a river, as he feared might be his fate, it should be exposed in just a pair of tightly-fitting underpants and displayed on boardings all over London? I'm sure his writing would be taken no less seriously.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLOTTE FISHER,
106 Downside, Epsom, Surrey.

From Mrs Kate Ellison

Sir, Mr Levin asserts that 117 letters complaining of the Hennes advertising campaign indicate that only 117 people found it offensive. Does this mean that if Bernard Levin receives more letters complaining we all agree with him? Or does it mean that if he receives no letters of support that we all find him offensive?

Yours faithfully,
KATE ELLISON,
Flat 2, 106 Clarendon Road, W11.

Kinnock's leadership

From Mr John Evans, MP for St Helens North (Labour)

Sir, Your leader "Job for the boys" (April 16) presents a superficial and biased picture of Neil Kinnock's work as leader of the Labour party. Furthermore, it contains a basic inaccuracy.

Your last paragraph calls for a "long-term solution" to ensure that all Labour councillors are chosen by a one-person one-vote ballot of ordinary members. They already are and always have been. Local branches in the wards with councillor representation meet to hear aspiring candidates who are then selected by a one-member one-vote secret ballot.

Where you refer to "special rights and privileges over selection" by local unions you confuse local government district Labour parties, who have union delegates but do not select candidates, with ward members' branches, who do not have union delegates but do select candidates. In the very few branches where there has been questionable or unconstitutional conduct, the Labour party — using its constitution and under Mr Kinnock's

leadership — has acted to suspend and subsequently reform such bodies.

Your leading article seeks, of course, to belittle Mr Kinnock's achievements in bringing constitutional change to the Labour party.

In eight years of persistent and detailed work he and the national executive committee have ensured that anyone bringing the Labour party in local government into disrepute has been dealt with fairly according to party rules and the rules of natural justice.

Expulsions are not a matter for the NEC but for the national constitutional committee. This is a separate body, elected by the party's annual conference, and its decisions are final and binding on everyone, including the party leader. Neil Kinnock has repeatedly made it clear that he supports such action not because he "craves headlines trumpeting the demise of his (sic) hysteric left" but because he wants a democratic Labour party with a constitution that is strong enough to be used for that purpose.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN EVANS (Vice-chairman of the Labour party),
House of Commons.

Gore and sand

From Mrs G. M. Barker

Sir, I was interested to read the caption to your picture (April 17) depicting Pedro Moya being gored by a bull in Seville. You report on his state of health following his experience but do not mention that of the bull. I would like to think he too was recovering from his ordeal and could look forward to a long and healthy life. Sadly, I suspect this is not the case.

Yours faithfully,
G. M. BARKER,
17 St Audries Road,
Battenhall, Worcester.

Doubtful compliment

From Mr James Behrens

Sir, I have received a letter addressed to "Mr James Behrens". It contained an invitation to a one-day seminar on the subject of leadership skills for successful women managers. The covering letter began, "Dear Delegate, As a woman you

I did not read any further. Yours faithfully,
JAMES BEHRENS,
13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number (071 782 5046).



COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 20: The Duke of Edinburgh, patron of the Cornwall Rugby Football Union, this afternoon attended the County Championship final at Twickenham.

April 21: Today is the sixty-fifth Anniversary of the Birthday of The Queen.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 20: The Prince Edward this afternoon visited the British Gas West Midlands "Flame of Youth Music Festival" in the International Convention Centre, Birmingham.

His Royal Highness later attended a reception in the Hyatt Hotel before attending a Gala Concert in the Symphony Hall within the International Convention Centre.

The Prince Edward was received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of West Midlands (the Earl of Aylesford).

Lieutenant Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE

April 21: A contingent of Queen's Scouts and holders of Scout Gallantry Awards attending the National Scouts Service in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, marched past Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother in the Quadrangle of the Castle this afternoon.

Dame Frances Campbell-Preston and Captain Conolly Morris-Adams were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 21: The Duke of Kent, Colonel in Chief of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, this morning attended the St George's Imjin Service and Parade at the Cathedral of St Nicholas, Newcastle upon Tyne, and was received on arrival by Colonel J. W. Dowdeswell (Vice-Lord Lieutenant of Tyne of Wear).

Captain the Hon Christopher Knollys was in attendance.

Birthdays today

Mr Leo Abse, former MP, 74; Lord Alton, 76; Sir Michael Aitken, president, Royal Society, 62; Sir Christopher Ball, former warden, Kettle College, Oxford, 56; Mr Lewis Biggs, curator, Tate Gallery, Liverpool, 40; Mr Alan Bort, company chairman and yachtman, 53; Mr Peter Bowring, former chairman, C.T. Bowring, 68; Mile Yvette Chauvire, ballerina assoluta, 74; Mr Robert Cole, actor, 66; Mr Alan Duke, former leader, Fine Gael Party, 46; Dr Eric Feeney, composer, 85.

Mr Lloyd Honeyghan, boxer, 31; Mr Ronald Hynd, choreographer, 60; Mr Nico Ladenis, restaurateur, 57; Sir Yehudi Menuhin, OM, violinist, 75; Mr Jack Nicholson, actor, director and producer, 54; Sir Sidney Nolan, OM, artist, 74; the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, 75; Miss Margaret Pereira, forensic scientist, 63; Viscount Portman, 57; Professor Sir Eric Scowen, physician, 81; Mr David Sumner, heretofore master, Westminster School, 54; Sir Robert Wade-Gery, diplomat, 62.

Service dinner

Waggon Club
Major-General W. Bate, President of the Waggon Club, presided at the annual dinner held on Saturday. Prince William of Gloucester, Baroness Grantham, The Principal guests were Major-General C.E.G. Carrington, Director General of Transport and Movements, Brigadier D.T. Kinnear, deputy director general, Colonel C. Constable and Lieutenant Colonel D. Saville.

The Earl of Cromer

A memorial service for the Earl of Cromer, KG, GCMG, MBE, PC, will be held at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Thursday, May 16, 1991, at 11.30 am. Those wishing to attend should apply for a ticket to the Regimental Adjutant, Grenadier Guards, Wellington Barracks, Birdcage Walk, London, SW1E 6HQ, by Thursday, April 25.

School announcements

Bedford School
The Summer Term at Bedford School begins today with 1,111 boys in the School. Confirmation will be conducted by the Right Rev Robin J.N. Smith, the Bishop of Hertford, on May 5. The Service in commemoration of Founders and Benefactors takes place at 11.00 am on Sunday, May 19, in the School Chapel, when the address will be given by the Rev Canon Peter Pilkington, High Master of St Paul's School, Old Bedfordians and Festival Week begins on Friday, June 23. Mr and Mrs F.M. Fletcher and the Head Master and Dr Sanders Evans will be at home to Old Bedfordians on Saturday, June 23, at 12.00 noon. William L. Banks continues as Head of School. Grant Hedley is Captain of Boats and Ben J.A. Miller is Captain of Cricket. The fête in aid of Children's Charities, commemorating the moving of the School to its present site, takes place on June 27.

Cobham Hall
The Summer term at Cobham Hall begins today. Pamela Kemsley is the new Guardian. Elders' Day is on Saturday, April 27. King Constantine of the Hellenes will be presenting the prizes at Festival Day on Saturday, June 29. Term ends on Sunday, June 30.

Harrogate Ladies' College
The Summer Term begins today with 400 girls, 100 in the Sixth Form. Nadia Al-Aidars is Head of School. The Choir will sing Evensong in York Minster on May 8. Other events for the term are the reunion of former students on May 11; Commemorative Service for the founding of the school is on May 24, guest preacher, the Bishop of Pontefract, Sports and Open Day on June 21, with Prize-giving in the evening with guest speaker Sir Paul Kennedy; the Sixth Form Ball at the Hotel St George on June 28. Half term is May 25 to June 2, and term ends on July 5.

Roecead School
Summer Term begins today at Roecead and ends on July 6. The ORA Reunion will take place at the school on Sunday, May 12, commencing with a service in the Chapel at

Today's royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Patron of the Squash Rackets Association, will attend the final of the British Open Squash Championships at the Wembley Conference Centre at 5.00.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother will attend a gala concert given by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at the Festival Hall at 7.20 to mark Sir Yehudi Menuhin's 75th birthday. The Duchess of Kent will also attend.

The Prince of Wales will deliver the University of Birmingham Shakespeare birthday lecture at the Swan Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, at 11.20.

The Princess of Wales will attend the National Aids Trust and the National children's Bureau's conference on children and HIV/AIDS at the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre at 10.10.

Luncheon

English-Speaking Union
The High Commissioner for Canada was the guest of honour and speaker at a luncheon of the South East region of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth held on Saturday at Chartwell, Miss Margaret Thorne, regional chairman, presided and Mr M.J. Kenn also spoke.

Service reception

XX The Lancashire Fusiliers
The Lord Lieutenant of Greater Manchester was present at a reception given by the XX The Lancashire Fusiliers yesterday at the Castle Armoury, Bury, after the annual Gallipoli commemorative service at the parish church, Colonel R.L. Cartwright, Deputy Colonel (Lancashire), The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, and the Mayor of Bury took the salute at the march past after the service.

Dinner

Garrick Club
Sir Peter Wright was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Garrick Club held last night at the club. Mr Nunc Wilcox presided and Lord Chalfont also spoke.

St Edmund's College, Ware
Summer Term at St Edmund's College begins today and ends on June 29. The Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered on Sunday, May 12, by Archbishop John Foley. The annual Cricket fixture with MCC and the Old Edmundians are on Tuesday, May 7, and Sunday, May 19, respectively. Senior School Speech Day is on Wednesday, June 1, when Dr S. Eykyn will distribute the prizes. The National Catholic Preparatory Schools Athletic Championships are on Sunday, June 10, at 12.00 noon. William L. Banks continues as Head of School. Grant Hedley is Captain of Boats and Ben J.A. Miller is Captain of Cricket. The fête in aid of Children's Charities, commemorating the moving of the School to its present site, takes place on June 27.

St Francis' College, Letchworth
The Summer Term at St Francis' College began on Wednesday, April 10, and ends on Wednesday, July 10, 1991. The St Francis' College Old Girls' Association will meet at the College on Sunday, April 28, for their Annual General Meeting. The Preparatory Department production of *The Boyfriend* will be held in the St Francis' Theatre on Friday, May 10, at 7.00 pm. Prize Giving will be held next term on Friday, September 20, in the St Francis' Theatre.

Westminster Cathedral Choir School
Summer Term begins today. Jonathan Beatty is Captain of Cricket. The Choristers will sing at the Flanders Festival of Gregorian Chant from May 10 to 12. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster will administer Confirmation on June 17, and will preside at the annual concert at St John's Smith Square on June 28, after which Term will end. The Choristers leave after Mass on July 1, the Feast of the Dedication of Westminster Cathedral. Voice Trials will be held on June 15.

OBITUARIES

SEAN O'FAOLAIN

Sean O'Faolain, Irish man of letters, died yesterday in Dun Laoghaire aged 91. He was born on February 22, 1900.



THOUGH the literary output of Sean O'Faolain consists of biographies, novels, and social commentaries, it is in the short story that he is pre-eminent as a purely literary figure. In this form his economy and his observation of detail are unusual among Irish writers. Yet his life and the different aspects of his literary work, which included his editorship of the influential Irish journal, *The Bell*, as well as reminiscence and criticism, form an organic whole which constitutes the most significant response to Irish society as it developed in the generation after Yeats and Joyce.

He was born John Whelan in Cork, the son of a police constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary and so brought up in a home sympathetic to the established order. An idealistic teacher at the Presentation Brothers School converted him to Irish republicanism when he was 17. As a student at University College, Cork, he was active in the IRA during the war of independence. He opposed the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 and acted as an intelligence officer and later as director of publicity for the republicans who took up arms against the new government of the Irish Free State. He was disillusioned and embittered by the defeat of the republicans in the civil war and he remained active in the movement for an Ireland which would be totally independent and Gaelic speaking. At this period he changed his name to Sean O'Faolain.

In 1928 he won a scholarship at Harvard where he married Eileen Gough whom he had met at an Irish-speaking college. The period of exile confirmed his emotional attachment to Ireland and he was pleased when De Valera and his republican followers took over in government. In 1933, after a short period in England, he returned, full of hope, to live in Ireland.

In the following dozen years O'Faolain made his major literary contribution. It was for him a period of passionate social involvement. He reflected the hopes of the revolution and the subsequent disillusionment with the society which emerged, dominated as it was by a new acquisitive philistine middle class and a puritan and uncultivated church. Instead of a thorough-going revolution all that had happened was that native oppressors had replaced alien ones. The pillars of the new order had little time for the artist's freedom of expression, a point which was brought home to O'Faolain when his first book of short stories, *Misadventure* (1932), was banned as obscene in 1932.

During this period, O'Faolain wrote the first of his novels, *A Nest of Simple Folk* (1933), following it after a biography of Constance Markievicz (1934) with perhaps his most accomplished essay in the form, *Bird Alone* (1936). The novels treated the theme of the revolt of the individual against the repressive society of Irish Catholic bourgeois society and its quest for more liberal values. Like Joyce and George Moore before him O'Faolain analysed the society of which he wrote in harsh and realistic terms. However, despite the penetration of his analysis O'Faolain's novels suffered from the failure of the revolutionary heroes to

provide an intellectual account of the better future for which they strove. In this they mirrored O'Faolain's vain search for a way of life in the simple Irish movement which would satisfy him intellectually and emotionally.

O'Faolain's Irish historical biographies also belong to his period of intense social involvement. Through them he sought an understanding of the Irish mind. In *The Great O'Neill* (1942), his masterly characterisation of Hugh O'Neill, the last major Gaelic chieftain, a figure emotionally drawn to traditional Irish society, but intellectually in sympathy with the new culture of the Renaissance world, O'Faolain revealed the sort of conflict he himself felt deeply. His life of Daniel O'Connell, *King of the Beggars* (1938) had touched on the same theme. O'Connell provided a model of the sort of Catholic liberal which modern Ireland needed to resist the intrusions of an uncultivated church. He also wrote a study of the enigmatic De Valera.

O'Faolain's detachment from the specific problems of the emerging Irish nation also found expression in a wider choice of subject. He wrote travel books about Italy and America and so satisfied his intellectual interest in the outside world. His interest in the intellectual within the Catholic church resulted in a perceptive study of the early life of Cardinal Newman. He wrote an autobiography called *Myself*. Always a man of some style, he grew into a patrician if slightly complacent elderly statesman of Irish letters, accepting a society which had grown more materialistic if less insular. For all the skill of his later work, O'Faolain's real significance lay in his response to post-revolutionary Irish society. He enriched the shrinking Irish cultural world by staying and protesting rather than leaving. In this reaction he showed a generous love and *piaetas* towards his country and for his church which transcended a realisation and eventual acceptance of their weaknesses.

O'Faolain's wife predeceased him. He leaves his son and daughter, the novelist Julia O'Faolain.

In 1940 O'Faolain founded and edited the magazine *The Bell* which breathed fresh air into a suffocated society then rendered even more insular by the wartime neutrality. *The Bell* provided a platform for those out of sympathy with the orthodoxy of Catholic nationalist Ireland. It railed against censorship and the use of the Irish language for political purposes. It was supported by the surviving members of the Anglo-Irish literary intelligentsia notably Elizabeth Bowen, whom O'Faolain admired immensely, and her cousin Hubert Butler. According to Butler, O'Faolain worked as editor of *The Bell* as though he was not merely making a magazine but shaping a literature.

When his editorship ended in 1946, O'Faolain became more detached from Irish social and national issues. The emphasis of his writing shifted from social context to character and he concentrated increasingly on the short story. While there was an inevitable loss of passion it was balanced by a greater understanding and gentleness. His mastery of technique together with his depth of perception and gift for dialogue made him a recognised master of this literary form. The three volumes of his collected stories appeared in 1980, 1981 and 1982.

O'Faolain's detachment from the specific problems of the emerging Irish nation also found expression in a wider choice of subject. He wrote travel books about Italy and America and so satisfied his intellectual interest in the outside world. His interest in the intellectual within the Catholic church resulted in a perceptive study of the early life of Cardinal Newman. He wrote an autobiography called *Myself*. Always a man of some style, he grew into a patrician if slightly complacent elderly statesman of Irish letters, accepting a society which had grown more materialistic if less insular. For all the skill of his later work, O'Faolain's real significance lay in his response to post-revolutionary Irish society. He enriched the shrinking Irish cultural world by staying and protesting rather than leaving. In this reaction he showed a generous love and *piaetas* towards his country and for his church which transcended a realisation and eventual acceptance of their weaknesses.

O'Faolain's wife predeceased him. He leaves his son and daughter, the novelist Julia O'Faolain.

STEVE MARRIOTT

Steve Marriott, singer and guitarist, died on April 20, aged 44. He was born in Bow, London, on January 30, 1947.

AS THE singer and co-songwriter of the Small Faces, Steve Marriott contributed a good deal to English pop music in the Sixties, with a string of hits including "All or Nothing", "Itchycoo Park" and "Lazy Sunday".

He began in showbusiness at the age of 12 as a child actor, playing among other roles the Arrif Dodge in the London stage production of Lionel Barrymore's *When We Were Six*. He released his first solo single, "Give Her My Regards", and later formed his first group, Steve Marriott's Moments.

With drummer Kenney Jones and bassist Ronnie Lane he founded the Small Faces in the summer of 1965. They got into the charts with their first single, "Watcha Gonna Do About It", an amphetamine reworking of an old Solomon Burke riff which was notable for Marriott's vocal performance, a high-pitched white-soul shout that combined raucous enthusiasm with an ability to hit the right note.

As an embodiment of Carnaby Street chic and the emergent mod culture, the Small Faces had their moment but enjoyed a limited shelf life. Despite the success of their final album, *On the Loose*, a No 1 in 1968, they never fully made the transition from being a singles act to an albums act.

The group disbanded in 1969 and Marriott formed Humble Pie together with guitarist Peter Frampton, bassist Greg Ridley and drummer Jerry Shirley. They enjoyed five years of success but then faded and split up in 1975.

Marriott reformed the Small Faces in 1976 and Humble Pie in 1980, but to no avail. A man prone to misadventure, he crushed his fingers in a Chicago hotel door in 1981 and was ill with an ulcer in Dallas. A rumbustious character who lived life to the hilt, he responded to the chaotic chaos of these shifts of fortune.

By the end of the Eighties he could be found in considerably reduced circumstances playing the London pub circuit with his last band, Packet Of Three. It was testament to his great spirit that even at the Putney Half Moon he always performed as if he was on stage in a major auditorium. He leaves his widow, Toni.



SIR AUSTIN BRADFORD HILL

Sir Austin Bradford Hill, CBE, FRS, professor of medical statistics at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 1945-61, died on April 18 aged 93. He was born on July 8, 1897.

AUSTIN Bradford Hill did more perhaps than anyone else of his generation to introduce sound statistical methods into medical research. This was brought to bear on his widely publicised work on the links between smoking and lung cancer which took place while he was head of the Statistical Research Unit of the Medical Research Council in the 1950s.

He was a son of Sir Leonard Erskine Hill, FRS, an eminent physiologist and came of a family which made many distinguished contributions to the Victorian scene. Rowland Hill, of penny post fame, was a great-great uncle; his grandfather, Birkbeck Hill, was the editor of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*.

Austin Bradford Hill was

educated at Chigwell School from where he joined the Royal Naval Air Service during the first world war. He flew sorties escorting battleships off the east coast of Scotland and, armed with bombs, searched for submarines. He was then posted to the Aegean where, flying from the small island of Tenedos, he was given the task of providing air defence for monitors which were bombarding Turkish positions. In 1917 he returned to England a desperately sick man, having contracted pulmonary tuberculosis. For a time he was thought to have no chance of survival. The next 18 months were spent in bed and he was an invalid for four more years.

His ambition, medicine, was now out of the question but Major Greenwood, who had been his father's demonstrator, came to the rescue. He suggested that one degree for which he could study from home or deck chair was an external degree in economics from London University. With some help from corre-

pondence courses Hill graduated in 1922. He had enjoyed the study of economics, but had no wish to make it a career; already he was attracted to epidemiology.

Greenwood, who was chairman of the Medical Research Council's statistical committee, got him a grant to study the effects on health and death rates of migration from rural to urban areas, then a problem of importance which had not been satisfactorily resolved. With the help, largely, of clergymen and schoolteachers, he carried out a survey which took him into almost every village in Essex. The result was the valuable MRC special report 95.

At the same time he made a study of diets, which earned him his PhD from the University of London. While writing his report he attended courses in statistics under Karl Pearson and his future path became clear. He joined the staff of the Industrial Health Research Board and later became a member of the staff of the London School of

Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

During the inter-war years Austin Bradford Hill was called upon to investigate the effects of environment in several industries, notably the cotton industry where he discovered a gross excess of respiratory illness in workers concerned with the preparatory cleaning of cotton and exposed to dust. During the second world war he was seconded to the research and experiments department of the Ministry of Home Security and later to the medical directorate of the RAF.

In 1945 he succeeded Greenwood as professor of medical statistics at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Thus one of those rare medical men who really understood mathematics was succeeded by one of those rare statisticians who really understood medicine. At about this time Austin Bradford Hill embarked on his first collaborative work on controlled clinical trials; this was on the

efficacy of streptomycin and it led him further into the field of clinical trials. His enquiries were always severely practical, but he developed methods of general application, and, above all, a philosophy.

Doctors were helped to see the answers demanded by designed trials, in which measurements, be they objective or subjective, must be precise. In this work his appeal to his medical colleagues was immensely facilitated by his genius for communication. His researches, with Dr Richard Doll, on the association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer naturally attracted much public interest, but they were but one example out of a series of such investigations.

Hill was a warm-hearted and genial man, a splendid mixer and a good companion. For many years he was the mainstay of the ancient Dining Club of the Royal Statistical Society.

His wife, Florence, died in 1980. They had two sons and a daughter.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Henry Fielding, novelist, Sharpsham Park, Somerset, 1707; Immanuel Kant, philosopher, Königsberg, Germany, 1724; James Graham, poet, Glasgow, 1765; dame de Staël, novelist, Paris, 1766; Phil May, cartoonist, Worle, Yorkshire, 1864; Lenin, Ulyanovsk, 1870; Karlheinz Marten and Tom Cole, Miss Emma Freund, was the bridegroom's supporter.

DEATHS: John Tradescant, traveller and gardener, London, 1638; James Hargreaves, inventor of the spinning jenny, Nottingham, 1778; John Cowper, landscape painter, Norwich, 1821; Thomas Rowlandson, caricaturist, London, 1827; Richard Trevithick, pioneer of the locomotive engine, Dartford, 1833; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, prime minister 1905-08, London, 1908.

T. E. Utley memorial award

The T. E. Utley Memorial Fund will award a prize of £5,000 to the journalist of under 35 years old who, in the opinion of the judges, has published the most distinguished work or works of political commentary during last year.

Submissions (not more than three articles, published in any journal written in English, May 21 1990 to May 21 1991) must reach us before 31 May. In triplicate, with evidence of date of birth. The judges are Alistair Cooke, Maurice Cowling, Sir Patrick Macrory and Ian McIntyre. The winner will be asked to give a lecture on any political topic of his or her choosing in the autumn.

Enquiries about the award - and the submissions - to the Fund Secretary, 60 St Mary's Mansions, St Mary's Terrace, London W2 1SX.

Mr N.S. Orr and Miss F.M.R. Lawson-Tancred. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Andrew's, Aldborough, Dorsetshire, by the Rev. Canon J. H. St. John, vicar of the parish.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Martha Friend, Max Friend, Henry Friend, Constance Marten and Tom Cole. Miss Emma Freund was the bridegroom's supporter.

Mr C.J.T. Stewart and Miss A.R. Balmer. A service of blessing was held on Saturday at St Michael's, Heckfield, Hampshire, after the marriage at Chelsea Register Office on Friday, of Mr Calum Stewart, son of the late Air Vice-Marshal W.K. Stewart and of Lady Matthews, of Eden Street, Cambridge, to Miss Anna Balmer, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Balmer, of Mantingley, Hampshire. The Rev Arnold Bennett officiated.

Mr M.S. St G. Hill and Dr L.C. Stirling. The marriage took place on Saturday, April 13, 1991, at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Kettle, between Mark, eldest son of the late Canon Norman Hill and of Mrs Hill, of Trumpington, and Caroline, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Alistair Stirling, of Kettle. Bishop Michael, SSP, and Brother Bernard, SSP, officiated.

Mr M.W. Johnson and Miss J.C.B. Pope. The marriage took place on Saturday, at the Parish Church, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, of Mr Michael Johnson, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Johnson, of Larnach, Aberfoyle, near Stirling, Scotland, to Miss Juliet Pope, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Julian Pope and of Mrs Julia Pope, of Upton Grove, Tenbury, Gloucestershire. The Right Rev W.S. Llewellyn officiated, assisted by Canon H.C. Ringrose.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emily Douglas-Horne, Lydia Sasse, Sophie Cobbold, Poppie Cotterell, Camilla Lloyd, Juliet Nicolson, Euan Hanbury, Jack Lewis and Thomas Hutton. Mr Alexander Baring was best man.

Mr M.R. Friend and Miss C.V. Hinton. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Patrick's, Soho Square, of Mr Matthew Friend, younger son of Sir Clement and Lady Friend, of Wimpole Street, W1, to Miss Caroline Hutton, only daughter of Mr Rupert Hutton, of The Algarve,

Portugal, and of Mrs Malcolm Burr, of Fford, Stret, SW3. Father Austin Garvey officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Martha Friend, Max Friend, Henry Friend, Constance Marten and Tom Cole. Miss Emma Freund was the bridegroom's supporter.

Mr C.J.T. Stewart and Miss A.R. Balmer. A service of blessing was held on Saturday at St Michael's, Heckfield, Hampshire, after the marriage at Chelsea Register Office on Friday, of Mr Calum Stewart, son of the late Air Vice-Marshal W.K. Stewart and of Lady Matthews, of Eden Street, Cambridge, to Miss Anna Balmer, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Balmer, of Mantingley, Hampshire. The Rev Arnold Bennett officiated.

Mr M.S. St G. Hill and Dr L.C. Stirling. The marriage took place on Saturday, April 13, 1991, at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Kettle, between Mark, eldest son of the late Canon Norman Hill and of Mrs Hill, of Trumpington, and Caroline, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Alistair Stirling, of Kettle. Bishop Michael, SSP, and Brother Bernard, SSP, officiated.

Mr M.W. Johnson and Miss J.C.B. Pope. The marriage took place on Saturday, at the Parish Church, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, of Mr Michael Johnson, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Johnson, of Larnach, Aberfoyle, near Stirling, Scotland, to Miss Juliet Pope, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Julian Pope and of Mrs Julia Pope, of Upton Grove, Tenbury, Gloucestershire. The Right Rev W.S. Llewellyn officiated, assisted by Canon H.C. Ringrose.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emily Douglas-Horne, Lydia Sasse, Sophie Cobbold, Poppie Cotterell, Camilla Lloyd, Juliet Nicolson, Euan Hanbury, Jack Lewis and Thomas Hutton. Mr Alexander Baring was best man.

Mr M.R. Friend and Miss C.V. Hinton. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Patrick's, Soho Square, of Mr Matthew Friend, younger son of Sir Clement and Lady Friend, of Wimpole Street, W1, to Miss Caroline Hutton, only daughter of Mr Rupert Hutton, of The Algarve,

Portugal, and of Mrs Malcolm Burr, of Fford, Stret, SW3. Father Austin Garvey officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Martha Friend, Max Friend, Henry Friend, Constance Marten and Tom Cole. Miss Emma Freund was the bridegroom's supporter.

Mr C.J.T. Stewart and Miss A.R. Balmer. A service of blessing was held on Saturday at St Michael's, Heckfield, Hampshire, after the marriage at Chelsea Register Office on Friday, of Mr Calum Stewart, son of the late Air Vice-Marshal W.K. Stewart and of Lady Matthews, of Eden Street, Cambridge, to Miss Anna Balmer, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Balmer, of Mantingley, Hampshire. The Rev Arnold Bennett officiated.

Mr M.S. St G. Hill and Dr L.C. Stirling. The marriage took place on Saturday, April 13, 1991, at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Kettle, between Mark, eldest son of the late Canon Norman Hill and of Mrs Hill, of Trumpington, and Caroline, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Alistair Stirling, of Kettle. Bishop Michael, SSP, and Brother Bernard, SSP, officiated.

Mr M.W. Johnson and Miss J.C.B. Pope. The marriage took place on Saturday, at the Parish Church, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, of Mr Michael Johnson, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Johnson, of Larnach, Aberfoyle, near Stirling, Scotland, to Miss Juliet Pope, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Julian Pope and of Mrs Julia Pope, of Upton Grove, Tenbury, Gloucestershire. The Right Rev W.S. Llewellyn officiated, assisted by Canon H.C. Ringrose.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emily Douglas-Horne, Lydia Sasse, Sophie Cobbold, Poppie Cotterell, Camilla Lloyd, Juliet Nicolson, Euan Hanbury, Jack Lewis and Thomas Hutton. Mr Alexander Baring was best man.

Mr M.R. Friend and Miss C.V. Hinton. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Patrick's, Soho Square, of Mr Matthew Friend, younger son of Sir Clement and Lady Friend, of Wimpole Street, W1, to Miss Caroline Hutton, only daughter of Mr Rupert Hutton, of The Algarve,

Portugal, and of Mrs Malcolm Burr, of Fford, Stret, SW3. Father Austin Garvey officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Martha Friend, Max Friend, Henry Friend, Constance Marten and Tom Cole. Miss Emma Freund was the bridegroom's supporter.

Mr C.J.T. Stewart and Miss A.R. Balmer. A service of blessing was held on Saturday at St Michael's, Heckfield, Hampshire, after the marriage at Chelsea Register Office on Friday, of Mr Calum Stewart, son of the late Air Vice-Marshal W.K. Stewart and of Lady Matthews, of Eden Street, Cambridge, to Miss Anna Balmer, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Balmer, of Mantingley, Hampshire. The Rev Arnold Bennett officiated.

Mr M.S. St G. Hill and Dr L.C. Stirling. The marriage took place on Saturday, April 13, 1991, at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Kettle, between Mark, eldest son of the late Canon Norman Hill and of Mrs Hill, of Trumpington, and Caroline, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Alistair Stirling, of Kettle. Bishop Michael, SSP, and Brother Bernard, SSP, officiated.

Mr M.W. Johnson and Miss J.C.B. Pope. The marriage took place on Saturday, at the Parish Church, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, of Mr Michael Johnson, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Johnson, of Larnach, Aberfoyle, near Stirling, Scotland, to Miss Juliet Pope, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Julian Pope and of Mrs Julia Pope, of Upton Grove, Tenbury, Gloucestershire. The Right Rev W.S. Llewellyn officiated, assisted by Canon H.C. Ringrose.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emily Douglas-Horne, Lydia Sasse, Sophie Cobbold, Poppie Cotterell, Camilla Lloyd, Juliet Nicolson, Euan Hanbury, Jack Lewis and Thomas Hutton. Mr Alexander Baring was best man.

Mr M.R. Friend and Miss C.V. Hinton. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Patrick's, Soho Square, of Mr Matthew Friend, younger son of Sir Clement and Lady Friend, of Wimpole Street, W1, to Miss Caroline Hutton, only daughter of Mr Rupert Hutton, of The Algarve,

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D.C.M. Baker and Miss K.R. Fletcher. The engagement is announced between Deane, elder son of Mr and Mrs C.P.J. Baker, of Worcester, and Karen, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs H.M. Fletcher, of Worcester.

Mr J.P.T. Bell and Miss S. Yamamoto. The engagement is announced between Jeremy, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Frank Bell, of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Satsuko, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Hideo Yamamoto, of Saitama-Ken, Japan.

Mr M.J. Chatterman and Miss

Page 2

TV

CHANNEL 4

7.10 Open University: Gibbon — The Ruins of Rome. Ends at 7.25
8.00 News & 15 Westminster

8.30 Daytime on Two: Out of the Dolls House: Just a Girl (p) 8.58
History File: The World Since 1945 (p) 9.18 A Life of Our Own
Centres (p) 9.40 Maths at Work (p) 10.00 Storytime: The Magic
Birdyard Cake (p) 10.18 Music Time: Pans and the Butliff (p)
10.40 Job Bank: Garage Sale (p) 11.00 20c: The Great (p)
11.20 Micro Microchips: The Book: Top Publishing (p) 11.26
Save a Life: A... for Alway (p) (Costa) 11.35 Supernews
Steth Sense (Costa) 12.05 Teaching Today: Teaching Science
in Primary Schools (p) 12.35 Lifeschool: The Interview 1.00
Mystery: Needle and Thread (p) 1.20 Bertha (p) 1.40
Landmarks: Buildings and Builders — The Age of Wood (p)

2.00 News and weather. Followed by Storytime: The Magic Birthday
Cake (p)

2.15 Around Westminster: A weekly regional political round-up.
Northern Ireland: Growing Freedom (p)

2.45 World Snooker. The third day of the Embassy World Snooker
Championship. Former world champions Joe Johnson and Dennis
Taylor battle it out for a place in the next round. Neil Foulds
completes his first-round match and 1979 champion Terry Griffiths
begins his match against newcomer Barry Pinches. Presented by
Eamonn Holmes. (Costa) at 3.00 News and weather. 3.50 News
and weather. Regional News and weather

6.40 Def It: Sweet Seventeen. First of a two-part drama by Grazyna
Morvid about the devastating effects of sexual abuse on a
teenage girl and her family. Starring Anya Phillips (p)

7.10 Def It: Dance Energy — Rambl. Normaki selects the best from the
fast scene of Dance Energy

7.40 Open Space: The Face in the Window
● CHOICE: With commendable open-mindedness — will it now be
permitted the declaration? — British Rail has given some of its drivers
permission to speak from their troubled hearts. What they say
doesn't offer much comfort to the travelling public, but it ought to be
of more than academic interest to BR. One driver talks about
the sensory deprivation caused by the restrictiveness of the glass
cage that confines him. 'You're cocooned from reality, speed
means nothing. The glasshouse effect numbs comprehension; as
cramplike condition arises. You might as well be doing a space
capsule'. Another driver, in front of whose train a youth committed
suicide, was badly affected by the experience. Yet he had to drive
on for another three hours because there was no-one to replace
him. How sad to hear, parenthetically, that children who used to
be mad as drivers are now more likely to throw bricks at him

A lament for the passing of steam: Open Space (7.40pm)

8.10 Horizon: Inside Chernobyl Sarcophagus. On the fifth
anniversary of the Chernobyl Unit 4 explosion, Horizon takes
the first western film crew into the reactor. The film follows the
work of the Soviet scientists who are still working in the radioactive
ruins. Entombed within a concrete and steel sarcophagus, the
reactor houses 135 tonnes of plutonium and uranium. Scientists
are used to the radioactive shell is now cracking and that a
second nuclear accident could occur. (Costa)

9.00 World Snooker. David Vin Introduces further coverage of day
three of the Embassy World Snooker Championship

10.00 Drink Talking: Out of My Mind

6.00 TV-am
9.25 Lucky Ladders. Word association game with Lennie Bennett 9.55
Regional News and weather
10.00 The Time ... The Place ... Topical discussion hosted by Anne
Souby
10.40 The Morning. Magazine programme presented by Rose Kelly and
Sally Brown. Includes 10.55 News headlines, and at 11.55
Thames News and weather
12.10 Rosie and Jim. For the very young (r)
12.30 News with Nicholas Owen. Weather 1.10 Thames News and
weather
1.20 Home and Away. Australian soap set in sunny Summer Bay
1.50 A Country Practice. Australian drama set in a rural health centre
2.20 Thames Help with Jackie Spradley
2.50 Jumble. Joel Strickland plays the cryptic word game 3.15 News
headlines 3.30 Thames News headlines
3.25 Families. Soap set in the North of England and Australia
3.55 Womser 4.10 Cartoon 4.20 Krimdise Television. More comic
chaos in the television station 4.45 Count Duckula. Cartoon (r)
5.10 Blockbusters. Bob Holness hosts the teenage general knowledge
quiz
5.40 News with Carol Barnes. Weather
5.55 Thames Help. Jackie Spradley reports on evening volunteer
opportunities for people in full-time work
6.00 Home and Away (r) 6.30 Thames News and weather
7.00 The Cook Report. Roger Cook confronts a British property
tycoon, who has shattered the dreams of 4,000 families
7.30 Coronation Street. (Oracle)
8.00 The Upper Hand: The Heiress. Medeiros steom starring Jo
Thames has a busy schedule playing housekeeper to a
successful businesswoman (Diane Wiest). Skelton
tumbling out of closets when Laura (Honor Blackman) is named in
a billionaire's will. (Oracle)
8.30 Time in Action: The Hate Factories. A year after the
Strangeways riot, has the long-awaited Woolf enquiry covered up
cases of brutality and maltreatment? Andy Bell examines
disturbing accounts of brutality in the first of a two-part
investigation into British prisons




Profit and gloss: Paul McGann, Rebecca De Mornay (5.00pm)

9.00 Film: Dealers (1988)
R CHOICE: For some people, like the top-bracket dollar trader
seen blowing his brains out in the opening seconds of Col
Bucksey's drama about life (and death) in the foreign exchange
section of a City bank, high finance can bring low returns. The
same could be said for the film itself because, despite its
clever, modern, and stylish locations, convincing
sounding (though unintelligible for the uninitiated) banking
jargon, and a thick layer of what looks like very expensive gloss,
has a hollowness at its centre that nothing can fill. In a word, don't
expect Dealers to be in the same class as the American movie Wall
Street, of which it is so distant a cousin that the blood line peters
out. The film's two principal dollar Dealers are the red-hot Paul
McGann and the ice-cold Rebecca De Mornay. Their encounter
sexual and financial, are uninitiated. (Continues at 10.40)
10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Alastair Stewart. Weather
10.30 Thames News and weather
10.40 Film: Dealers continued

8.00 Channel 4 Daily
9.25 Schools: 9.30 Environments 9.47 Seeing and Doing 10.04 Videomaths 10.21 Maths is Fun 10.33 The English Programme 11.00 Search 11.17 Stop, Look, Listen 11.29 Story World 11.41 Environments Chemistry

12.00 Dig: Anarchic gardening programme (r). (Teletext)
12.30 Business Daily presented by Susannah Simons
1.00 Sesame Street. Pre-school education programme
2.00 Right to Reply. Rory McGrath presents the series that allows viewers to challenge programme makers about their work (r). (Teletext)
2.30 Film: *Mad About Men* (1954). A follow-up to the 1948 film *Miranda* in which Glynis Johns starred as a mermaid. Here she is back on dry land and trying to find a more suitable fiancée for a relative (also played by Johns) currently engaged to duff Peter Marlyn. With the help of Margaret Rutherford, she puts Donald Sinden and Nicholas Pegg to the test. Not as good as *Miranda*, but pleasantly peppered with such recognisable faces as Don Bryan and Irene Handl. Directed by Ralph (*Doctor in the House*) Thomas
4.05 *Any Man's Kingdom*. A vintage documentary from British Transport Films about the history of Northumbria (r)
4.30 *Fifteen-To-Ten*. Fifteen contestants with three lives apiece are rapidly reduced to a single winner. Hosted by William G. Stewart
5.00 *The Late Late Show*. Grog Byrne presents this topical magazine programme from Dublin
6.00 *The Cosby Show: The March*. American sitcom about the Huxtable family. Starring Bill Cosby (r)
6.30 Tonight with Jonathan Ross. The affable chat show host meets Kitty Kelley, author of the now notorious unauthorised biography of Nancy Reagan, and Paul Wilder, who is addicted to appearing as a television games show contestant
7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow (Teletext) Weather
7.50 *The A-Z of Censorship*. Does the letter R stand for racism, retouching or religion?
8.00 *Brookside*.
8.30 *My Two Dads*. Say Goodnight, Gracie. Unspread American sitcom about two men who inherit a daughter Joey (Grog Evgan) agrees to babysit for his girlfriend's daughter
9.00 *Banned: The Truth About Lies - The Tube is Reality*. Charlotte Cornwell examines the final part of a trilogy in the *Banned* series which focuses on the world of American network television and its obligation to provide a bland, safe view of reality. The makers of series such as *Beverly Hills*, *90210* and *The Simpsons* discuss the emotional, ethical, political, racial and sexual boundaries to which they are confined. (Teletext)
10.00 *Banned: Film: The Front* (1976). Woody Allen makes a rare appearance in a film which he neither wrote nor directed in the satirical drama about script-writers blacklisted by the American television networks during Senator McCarthy's communist witch-hunts of the Fifties. A restaurant cashier (Allen) agrees to sell television scripts by various writers under his own name for a small commission. When the deception is discovered, Allen is forced to appear in front of the Un-American House Committee Director Martin Ritt, writer Walter Bernstein and co-stars Zero Mostel and Joshua Shelley were themselves blacklisted, yet this film unaccountably goes all out for nostalgia and sentiment instead of political analysis and direct criticism

Confrontations Herschel Bernardi and Woody Allen (10.00pm)



Profit and gross: Paul McGann, Rebecca De Mornay (\$9.00pm)

Confrontation: Herschel Bernardi and Woody Allen (10.00pm)

part series *Talking Drink*, because it is emphatically not the drink that is talking. Series producer Damian Gorman is stone-cold sober when he looks back at the alcoholism he has managed to kick out of his head that he has been able to bring to earth in a number of powerful images to describe the transformation brought about by his drinking. What had once been an empty harbour became one filled with boats, brilliantly-lit. Not only did he become an accomplished liar, but he constructed "cathedrals of lies". And trying to cope with life was like trying to get on to a train that was already moving. Being a poet, too, permits Gorman to get away from the studio case and into the world of words, and into a world over which he can impose laws from his own revelatory verse 10:30 Newsnight. Presented by Jeremy Paxman

1.15 World Spooker: From the Crucible Theatre 11.55 Weather

2.00 Open University: Arts Foundation Course – The Albert Memorial. Ends at 12.30am.

the widening gulf between the skilled and unskilled sectors of the labour market.

12.00 P.M. Players: The Gladiators. Offbeat special agent series starring Patrick McVee, Joanne Lumsley and Gareth Hunt. The team investigates the appearance in Toronto of a KGB agent and his two aides (r)

1.00am Sportsweek Extra. Darts action from the Lakeside Club. Primley, where past and present world champions are competing. Plus highlights of the weekend's football

2.00 P.M. Film: I Want You (1981, b/w). Dana Andrews, Dorothy McGuire and Robert Strauss. A war-time love story with a terrific drama about the reaction of small-town folk when their menfolk are called up to serve in the Korean war. Directed by Mark Robson

4.00 Alfred Hitchcock Presents: The Initiation (r)

4.30 Bedrock. Featuring rock band Sky

5.30 ITN Morning News with Brenda Rowe. Ends at 6.00

11.50 Banned: Dispatches: Terms for Peace, Repeat of 1st edition first shown in April 1950, in which the Fein president, Gerry Adams, interviewed by Mary Holland, discusses on what basis the Provisional IRA might lay down their arms and seek a negotiated settlement with the British government. In order to comply with broadcasting restrictions laid down by the government in October 1968, Adams's speech has been simulated by an actor (r)

12.35am Banned: Images Under Anastase ~ 30 Years of Censorship in the 1950s. The cartoon figure of Anastase, a stooped, balding, middle-aged man with an owl on his shoulder and smoking an enormous pair of scissors, first appeared in 1954. This programme explores several examples of French censorship over the past three decades, including images of the Indo-Chinese and Algerian wars as well as an advertisement for Pernier water deemed to be sexually over-explicit. Ends at 1.35

TVS

London average: 2.23pm Coast 6.10
 1.00
 2.00
 3.00
 4.00
 5.00
 6.00
 7.00
 8.00
 9.00
 10.00
 11.00
 12.00
 13.00
 14.00
 15.00
 16.00
 17.00
 18.00
 19.00
 20.00
 21.00
 22.00
 23.00
 24.00
 25.00
 26.00
 27.00
 28.00
 29.00
 30.00
 31.00
 32.00
 33.00
 34.00
 35.00
 36.00
 37.00
 38.00
 39.00
 40.00
 41.00
 42.00
 43.00
 44.00
 45.00
 46.00
 47.00
 48.00
 49.00
 50.00
 51.00
 52.00
 53.00
 54.00
 55.00
 56.00
 57.00
 58.00
 59.00
 60.00
 61.00
 62.00
 63.00
 64.00
 65.00
 66.00
 67.00
 68.00
 69.00
 70.00
 71.00
 72.00
 73.00
 74.00
 75.00
 76.00
 77.00
 78.00
 79.00
 80.00
 81.00
 82.00
 83.00
 84.00
 85.00
 86.00
 87.00
 88.00
 89.00
 90.00
 91.00
 92.00
 93.00
 94.00
 95.00
 96.00
 97.00
 98.00
 99.00
 100.00

(c) Stereo on FM
6.55am Shipping Forecast 6.58am News at Six Weather 6.10 Farming Today 6.25 Prayer for the Week (e) 6.30 Today, Inc. 6.35am News 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 8.30 News 6.55, 7.55 Weather
6.55 The Archers At 6.48 Feasting on the Archives: Why Is Everybody's Beef? (e) Better off? The British and Foreign food (e) 6.57 Weather
9.00 Start the Week, with Melvyn Gorge and guests (e)
9.05 Money Box with Louise Spelling and Vincent Duggally (e)
10.30 Morning Story: Plenty Good Food by Elizabeth David. Read by Ann Massey
10.45 Daily Service from St Paul's Cathedral, York
11.00 News; Down Your Way: In the first of two programmes, Bel Mooney examines the classical side of the city of Bath (e)
11.40 Poetry Playlist with Simon Rae (e)
12.00 News; You and Yours, with Margaret Collins
12.25pm Birth of Britain 1681: First Round with Robert Johnson charts a nationwide general knowledge contest as fifteen listeners compete to become this year's champion (e) 12.35 Weather
1.00 The World at One
1.40 The Archers (t) 1.55 Shipping Forecast
2.00 Women's Hour: Caroline Cossey, born a boy and known today as the model Tuli, tells Jenni Murray about her life as a transsexual; discussion about whether or not there is the political will and means to do so; Sackville Hamilton goes to book for war crimes or crimes against humanity; and a feature from the United States with author Michael Ondaatje is Heister Levy, by Elizabeth Taylor, read in six parts by Ann Massey
3.00 The Book of Hours: A romantic adventure by Mary Stewart, set in the Lebanon. Carol Mansell (Emily Richardson) is drawn here to discover one attempt to solve the mystery surrounding her eccentric great aunt (e)
4.30 Kojak (e) 4.35am News at Seven 4.57am Breakfast talks with Sir Yehudi Menuhin, one of the greatest figures of Jewish music, who celebrates his 75th birthday today (e)
5.00 PM 5.50 Shipping Forecast
6.00 Six O'Clock News; Financial Review
6.30 Antiques Quiz: Barry Took quizzes Richard Ingram, Alan Coren and guests on the weekend's news (e) 6.55 News
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 The Food Programme, with Emma Brydson (e)
7.45 The Monday Play: Together Again (e) 8.00s: Take a bunch of Bolshoi teenagers, Catholic and Protestant, and put them on a plane to the USA for the holiday of a lifetime paid for by Americans who hoped it would help uplift them. Then they watch the aerials fly. Why does indeed occur but not quite in the way their hosts expected or intend.
8.10 News: J.R. Ross's play is an exploration of bigotry on both sides of the Atlantic through the eyes of the young people. Eminent teen wacky pop star, the young man, and a youthful soul headed for Mera O'Shea and Rosemary O'Neill. Production in Belfast by Pam Brighton (e)
8.00 Film: Brass: The chamber ensemble displays the lighter side of its repertoire (e)
9.15 Antiscope (e) (forecast at 4.30pm)
9.45 The Financial World Tonight (e) 8.59 Weather
10.00 The World Tonight (e)
10.45 So Close to Summer: An Autumn Song, by E.F. Benson. Dennis Herveaux makes the first of ten parts, revealing Mr Keeling's secret garden (e)
11.00 Frying the Pan: Our Own Correspondent, Alastair Shearer vs Observation of West-Week diplomacy (2 of 6) (e) (t)
11.30 Today in Parliament
12.00-12.30am News, Incl. 12.20 Weather 12.25 Shipping Forecast

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 106.9kHz/255m; 108.9kHz/273m/FM 97.6, Radio 2: 101.9 kHz / 271.5m; 121.9kHz / 247m / FM 94.9-95.4, Radio 4: 189.6kHz / 1515m; 2.494.8, Radio 5: 103.9kHz / 433m; 90.9kHz / 830m. Voice Messages: MW 149.4kHz / 49km, Jazz 5.8. LDC: 145.8kHz / 255m; FM 97.3. Capital 104.9kHz / 49km, BBC 5.8. GLR: 145.8kHz / 255m; FM 94.9, Motely FM 104.9.

Football 10.00 Superbouts 11.00 Baseball 11.00
and Hodge Cricket 12.00 Italian Football 12.00

EuroSPORT

• **Via the Astra satellite.**
1:00pm The DJ Kat Show 7:30 Eurozone
8:00 Surf Code Classic 8:30 The Boston Marathon 8:30 International Motorsport
10:30 Eurozone 11:00 Ice Hockey World Championships 1:00pm Davis Cup Tennis
3:30 The Boston Marathon 4:30 Big Wheels
5:00 Ice Hockey World Championships 7:30
NFL Ice Hockey 8:30 Superbuds 9:30
Football documentary 10:30 Arm Wrestling
11:00 Eurozone Rules Football 12:00
Eurozone News

SCREENSPORT

• **Via the Astra satellite.**
10:00am The American International 8:00 NBA
Basketball 10:00 Surf-Mad and Monsters
11:00 LES Pro Ski Tour 11:45 Texas Bowling
12:00pm Motor Sport Race 2:30
Horse Performance Racing 3:30 International
Ice Hockey 5:00 Surf-USWA

Night at the Forum 8:30 Tampa Bowling
10:00 XM Fantasy Hockey League 11:30
Motor Sport Indy Car

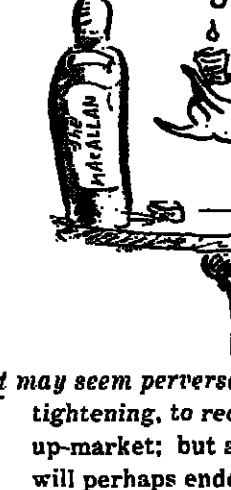
LIFESTYLE

• **Via the Astra satellite.**
10:00am The Great American Workweek
11:15 Coffee Break 11:20 Everyday Home
12:00 15:00 Skin Cooking 12:15pm Sally
Jasper Revisited 1:05 What's Cooking 1:10
Search for Tomorrow 1:35 The Edge of Night
2:00 Doctors Court 2:55 It's Your Lifestyle
3:25 The David Letterman Show 4:55 Reality
Rules 3:55 Ten Break 4:55 Physics 4:55 The
Great American GameShow 6:00 The
S-Video Shopping Channel 8:00 MTV 10:00
The S-Video Shopping Channel 12:00
Sneaky Saboteur, Ind Top Five Videos
12:05pm Music Video Zone 10:00 Last Dance

MTV

• **Via the Astra satellite.**
Twenty-four hours of rock and pop

CCOIR



It may seem perverse, at a time of belt tightening, to recommend an excursion up-market; but a moment's reflection will perhaps endorse the idea.

Instead of buying your normal tipple, may we suggest you invest instead in The MACALLAN SINGLE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY?

Hold it to the light and note the deep pellucid honey-gold tones that speak of years spent exclusively in oaken sherry-casks. Undo the cork and breathe in the confirmation. AH, YES!

A sniff of the Macallan is worth a drop of anything else. A drop is worth a regular bibble...

Now do you see the value of selective extravagance? Recession there may be. But depression? Never.

The Macallan. The Malt.

BUSINESS

MONDAY APRIL 22 1991

Business Editor
John Bell

- BUSINESS AND FINANCE 19-23
- LAW 22
- THE QUEEN'S AWARDS 24-27
- EDUCATION 28,29
- SPORT 31-36

ADT may
sell 24%
stake in
Christies

ADT, the car auction and security company that sponsors the London marathon and the rugby union county championship, is discussing the sale of its 24.2 per cent stake in Christies International, the art auction house, to Japanese interests.

The company is thought to be offering a small loss on its Christies shares at their current stock market value of about £96 million.

Aksa International, the Japanese insurance company, bought 6.4 per cent of Christies from the late Robert Holmes à Court in September 1989 and has increased that stake to just over 7 per cent. However, Christies' boom period of the late Eighties is unlikely to be repeated in the short term, depressing both the share price and interest in the stock.

Under pressure from Laidlaw of Canada, its biggest shareholder, ADT appears ready to consider selling peripheral shareholdings and concentrate on core businesses. The company came to an agreement last week with Laidlaw to list the company on the New York Stock Exchange and grant proportionate board representation.

Creditors agree
on Polish debt

Poland's Western creditors and Japan have agreed details of the plan for a 50 per cent reduction of the country's debt to members of the Paris Club of official creditors.

The agreement provides for a 30 per cent reduction of Polish debt to official creditors, including arrears, from this year, followed by an additional 20 per cent write-off in 1994 if the country meets economic reform and policy objectives laid down in an accord with the International Monetary Fund.

Negotiators are thought to have agreed a set of options, including the possibility for creditors to grant relief beyond the agreed 50 per cent write-off, and voluntary debt conversion within a limit of 10 per cent of outstanding debt. This could include the swapping of debt for equity in privatized Polish firms, or other forms of commercial investment, notably in environment protection projects.

Lloyd's faces
names in court

Lloyd's of London faces its first court challenge, from underwriting names in the High Court today. The case relates to the Oakley Vaughan agency and aviation risk Lloyd's underwrote in 1981.

The 39 names joined in the action allege Lloyd's failed to exercise a reasonable duty of care when monitoring Oakley Vaughan. In 1981, three Oakley Vaughan employees were suspended after an internal Lloyd's review.

JLI pays cash

JLI Group, the food processor and distributor, has bought Langwood, the Lancashire vegetable supplier, from a subsidiary of Waterford Foods for £721,000 in cash. The sum may be increased, depending on the collection of trade debts and an insurance claim. In the year to December 31, Langwood incurred a pre-tax loss of £205,000 on sales of £4.8 million.

Fair cancelled

The Leipzig Messe, the former East Germany's industrial fair, has become another victim of German unification. The autumn trade fair is to be cancelled, although the annual spring fair will continue. Instead of the industry fair, there will be a four-day fair for consumer goods in August.

CHANGE ON WEEK

US dollar 1.7250 (-0.0520)
German mark 2.9929 (+0.0005)
Exchange index 92.2 (-0.8)

FT 30 Share 1980.1 (-17.4)
FT-SE 100 2520.1 (-6.0)
New York Dow Jones 2965.59 (+44.80)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 26541.97 (-40.53)

CBI voices caution despite bounce in retail sales

By COLIN NAKBROUGH
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

RETAILERS saw a return to year-on-year growth in sales in March, according to the latest Confederation of British Industry survey, providing some evidence that the worst of the recession in the high street is over.

The CBI says, however, that the annual rise in volume sales in March shown in its distributive trades survey, following declines in January and February, could reflect the early Easter and the consumer rush to beat the VAT increase announced in the Budget.

A separate report by Verdict Research

detects light at the end of the tunnel for retailers of electrical goods, the first sector to be caught by the economic slowdown in the late Eighties. Although Verdict does not expect benefits from lower interest rates to filter through to consumer spending until the end of this year at the earliest, it foresees the electrical sector being among the first to recover.

The government is taking a more optimistic view, expecting a consumer-led recovery to start this summer. City analysts predict that retail sales figures, out today, will show a provisional rise of 0.5 per cent in March, after a 0.1 per cent fall in February. However, bank lending figures for March, published on Friday, showed a

sharp contraction in credit, undermining hopes of the renewed economic growth the Treasury expects during the second half of this year.

Nigel Whittaker, chairman of the CBI's distributive trades panel, said the survey, which covered more than 15,000 shops and stores, could provide an "indication that the worst of the recession may be behind us". However, given the distorting effects of Easter and VAT, he added: "Overall, our view is that business in retailing is continuing to bump along the bottom."

Despite the year-on-year rise in sales in March, retail volumes for spring were poor. The wholesale and motor trades are still reporting business levels well below

those of last year. Retailers expect sales to continue to show year-on-year growth this month. Of retailers questioned about March, 21 per cent said sales were good, against 30 who said they were poor, giving a balance of minus 9 per cent, compared with minus 22 per cent in February. Retailers said stocks were still too high.

Wholesalers reported markedly lower year-on-year sales volumes in March, taking the months of decline to six. Motor traders suffered lower sales in March, although the year-on-year decline was smaller than that in February. Volume orders placed with carmakers were reduced sharply, with more cuts expected.

Michael Saunders, economist at Salo-

mon Brothers, said Budget changes, the timing of Easter, and post-Gulf optimism, meant it would be unwise to rely too much on the March retail data. But he said it was "reasonable" to assume a levelling off.

Fresh evidence of how hard the recession has hit the south of England is given in a survey by the London chamber of commerce and industry that shows companies reporting their third successive quarter of falling output in the first quarter this year. Job cuts also increased.

This confirms the gloomy picture painted by last week's government figures, which showed the number of jobless rising at a record rate, with the steepest rises in the south of England.

'Lip service' to moderation calls

Rises for top
directors
average 22.7%

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

DIRECTORS of Britain's largest companies had pay rises averaging 22.7 per cent in the year to January, says the country's most comprehensive management pay survey.

The increases, more than double the rate of inflation, have led to warnings that directors are giving only lip service to calls for pay moderation urged on employees.

Peter Benton, director general of the British Institute of Management (BIM), said: "This may damage the relationships on which good leadership is based. Directors should ask themselves if they are really worth what they award themselves - and

whether their personal gain impairs their ability to lead."

The Confederation of British Industry reiterated its view that "pay must reflect performance, from the board room to the shop floor, in services as well as manufacturing, and in public services as well as the private sector."

According to the Department of Employment, average earnings rose by 9.4 per cent during the year to January.

The pay survey, conducted by the BIM and Remuneration Economics, found that directors of companies with annual sales of more than £500 million now receive an average of £210,294 a year, a 22.7 per cent increase. Earnings of all directors averaged

£63,867, a rise of 11.5 per cent in the year to January.

By contrast, middle managers saw the real value of their income fall for the first time in eight years. They received increases averaging 9.5 per cent, marginally below average earnings.

Mr Benton said: "Managers are being required to accept reduced payments but directors in larger organisations continue to pay themselves more, even in hard times."

He added: "Directors must be seen to accept and swallow the same medicine as their managers when profits fall."

The BIM's director general said the survey results should encourage all companies to take stock. "Now that we are in the European exchange-rate mechanism, companies can no longer recoup pay increases through inflation."

The survey covers the pay of 24,651 individuals at 385 companies throughout the country, which between them employ more than 10 per cent of the United Kingdom workforce.

The big discrepancy between the pay movements of directors and middle managers may be accounted for by performance-related pay geared to high profits earned before the recession. If that is the case, the high pay rises for directors might be reversed, as recent examples of year-end pay cuts suggest.

The report found managers in public services received pay rises averaging 25.2 per cent - far above private sector counterparts. Despite this, they remain the worst paid in any of the 11 groups in the survey. The best paid were in finance and general management.

In addition to its evidence on pay rises, the survey shows the typical manager is a man aged 43 who has been with his company for 14 years, has a company car, and takes more than 25 days' holiday a year. Women managers now account for 8.9 per cent of the total against 1.8 per cent in 1974.

They still earn less than men, an average £23,769 against £28,311, and were on average six years younger than male colleagues, with seven years' less experience with their companies.

Tootal challenges
Coats accounts

By ANGELA MACKAY

TOOTAL, the textile group under siege from Coats Vella, is preparing to mount an attack on its larger rival by challenging the amount of profit the company has apportioned in its accounts to South American subsidiaries.

Coats launched a £194 million cash offer last month for Tootal, which has eluded its grasp for more than two years. Tootal, which is awaiting a decision from the Office of Fair Trading on whether the bid will be referred to the Monopolies Commission, believes there is "a discrepancy between the profits for South America reported in Coats' UK accounts and those which appear - at a lower level - to have been logged by the companies themselves in those countries."

In 1987, Coats made pre-tax profits of £56.6 million in South America where the company has subsidiaries in several countries including Brazil, Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela. These four account for more than 75 per cent of sales in the region.

The local accounts show the combined after-tax profit of the four main subsidiaries was £9.1 million in 1987, and £8.5

million in 1988 when Coats reported £42 million pre-tax for the region as a whole.

Pre-tax profit in 1989 was reported at £39.1 million in Coats' annual report compared with after-tax profits of £3.8 million according to the accounts of the four main subsidiaries which in that year appeared to have been responsible for more than 85 per cent of turnover in the continent.

Coats said last night: "We will wait to hear more. We have already adopted very conservative accounting practices regarding South America based on US generally accepted accounting principles." Adjustments have to be made to translate results from high inflation countries.

Tootal said: "If and when Coats were to revise its offer and it included a paper alternative, then it must be of interest to our shareholders to know the background to this conundrum."

Separately, Coats announced it was withdrawing its £38 a share bid for the 20 per cent of Consoltext Canada it did not already own and indicated it would accept a lower £33 a share offer for the whole of the loss-making company.



Platform for award: trainees in action at the Steiner Group's hair and beauty services centre at Euston station

Training
pays off
at Steiner

A CONTINUOUS programme of in-house training for hairdressers and beauticians has been vital for the Steiner Group's Queen's Award, which was won for trebling foreign earnings in three years, making exports more than half the hairdressing group's £12 million turnover.

Though famous on land as warrant holder first to the late Queen Mary and now to the Queen Mother, Steiner has based its recent expansion on selling to mainly overseas passengers on cruise ships.

Nicholas Steiner, grandson of the founder of the business, which was started in 1902 and had its first shipboard salon on the Queen Mary, said: "The cruise business is blossoming almost uncontrollably because of our goodwill with the shipping lines. We can grow as fast as we can train staff properly."

Steiner has more than 200 staff at sea at any time on six-month contracts, but turnover is high except among managers, so the group must train 500 new staff a year. Mr Steiner credits Clive Warshaw, his brother-in-law, who heads the maritime division, for expanding the business from hairdressing salons to health and beauty. Sales were boosted when Steiner used its shipboard salons to sell products and services.

Hospital win, page 4
Awards, pages 24,25,27

Airline may buy
stake in Qantas

By OUR CITY STAFF

THE Australian government is likely to abandon plans to float shares in Qantas, the troubled state airline, to the public and sell a 49 per cent minority stake to an international airline.

Kim Beazley, the federal communications minister, said: "I think that [a trade sale] may well produce a better result financially." Qantas has already confirmed that British Airways, Japan Air Lines, Lufthansa and American Airlines are among potential buyers.

Ralph Willis, the finance minister, who is in charge of the sale, said this month that a Qantas trade sale was being

considered. The other option is to offer shares to the public or institutions, which is being studied for Australian Airlines, the state-owned domestic carrier. However, the government has indicated this deal may not proceed until next year.

Mr Beazley said he doubted whether Air New Zealand, in which Qantas has a 19.9 per cent stake, would be a potential buyer for the Qantas stake.

Foreign buyers, under the government's sell-off plans, announced last year, have been set an aggregate limit of 40 per cent of Australian Airlines and 35 per cent of Qantas.

Pound faces
pressure

INCREASED optimism about America's economic prospects and uncertainty over the mark are likely to support the dollar this week after its surge on Friday amid signs that policy co-ordination between the Group of Seven leading economies is in disarray. This could further undermine the pound, which fell more than 5 cents on Friday and ended below DM2.99.

Data suggesting the recession could drag on in Britain, plus an opinion poll showing the government level with Labour, could sour sentiment in the next base rate cut until after local elections on May 2.

G7 finance ministers are due to have a formal session in Washington this week during the spring meetings of World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

Brewing up a defence to hostile bid

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT
FINANCIAL EDITOR

CONTROL of Newquay Steam beers, the historic brews revived by JA Devenish, the West country public house group, in the Eighties, is likely to be sold in the next few weeks to undermine a £124 million hostile takeover bid from Boddington, the Manchester public house chain, which sold its brewery and diversified into nursing homes.

Sales of the beers have grown strongly since Michael Cannon, Devenish's chairman, revived licensed brewing on the traditional Cornish process after taking management control four years ago. But the group's expanded Redruth brewery still made a loss of more than £1 million in the year to last September, denting Mr Cannon's previously enviable record for turning down-at-heel public houses into profitable inns.

The brewery losses have formed the main ammunition for Dennis Cassidy, chairman



Full steam ahead: Michael Cannon, ready for the sale

of Boddington, who launched his bid last week after merger talks broke down.

Mr Cannon said yesterday that if anyone wanted to buy the brewery as a going concern he would be interested to talk to them. The brewery, retained after Devenish closed its Weymouth brewery in the mid-Eighties, employs 160

people, and is important to the economy of Redruth.

For the past six months, the group has been considering the future of the brewery, which is producing only at half its capacity, despite quadrupling its throughput in four years. Interest has been shown by several other British and foreign brewers. To secure a

quick deal in the face of the bid, Devenish could be forced to sell the brands, equipment for the steam process, and distribution. This would also provide funds for Devenish to go into the market for some of the thousands of public houses likely to be sold by national brewers as a result of the government's ruling on tied estates.

Removal of the brewing losses would make it harder for Boddington to win support for its bid, which was made without taking a big prior stake in Devenish. The Cannon and Ashdown families, control a quarter of Devenish, which has a 400-strong chain.

City analysts have, thus far, suggested the bid, worth £223p in shares or 210p in cash, undervalues Devenish, which reported assets of 285p per share on the basis of September 1990 market values for public houses. Both sides want to build a bigger chain of public houses but an agreement on a merger now seems remote.

GROW IN THE FERTILE GARDEN
OF WEST LANCASHIRE

The best things grow in the fertile soil of West Lancashire. Radishes, beetroot, cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes - for the markets and tables of the nation.

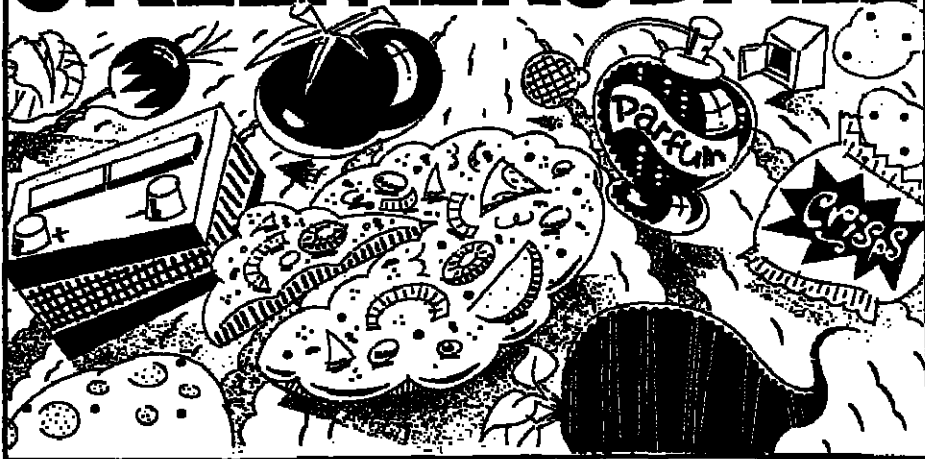
So do products - turbochargers, perfumes, kilns, crisps, car batteries, pizzas - for the markets of the world. Produced by 10,000 people in industries directly connected to the world by a motorway network.

So do companies - European, American, Japanese - which have put down strong roots in the same soil.

So can you

In factory space ready for occupation. On land ripe for development. In a town with a keen workforce available. Where there are still grants to encourage job creation.

To tour the Garden ring Martin Eyres on 069550200

Further information from
West Lancs Project 1 Westgate Skelmersdale WN8 8LPTHE TOWN IN THE FERTILE GARDEN
SKELMERSDALE

US calls for World Bank to focus on private firms

From REUTER IN WASHINGTON

THE United States is pressing for change at the World Bank, arguing that not enough is done to encourage the private sector in the developing world. American officials claim the bank has focused too much on helping Third World governments and state-owned companies and not enough on the private sector.

One official said: "The bank group's private sector development is lacking. It's done a lousy job helping to carry out privatisation."

Bank officials dispute many of the charges and say some of the changes America wants are already being carried out. To support its campaign, Washington has threatened to withhold an increase in the capital it gives to a group of World Bank affiliates.

The group comprises the International Finance Corp (IFC), which focuses on private sector development, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the main lending arm of the World Bank, and the International Development Association (IDA), which helps the world's poorest countries.

The IFC has asked the American and other governments for \$1.3 billion more in capital and says it has been forced to turn down some Third World requests for help because of lack of cash. Washington has threatened to deny that request until its demands for reforms are met. As the largest shareholder in the bank, America is well placed to carry out the threat.

An American official said it was "more important to get the reforms than for the IFC to lose a few transactions".

The management of the World Bank disagrees. Bank officials said Barber Conable, the president, wants a capital increase approved before he steps down in August.

Washington, however, wants at least half of the World Bank's lending in 1995 and beyond to be used to directly promote private sector development. It also wants the IFC to have more say in advising developing countries and has proposed a Memorandum of Understanding between the IFC and the IBRD, setting out their respective responsibilities.

A private sector development division should be established in the IBRD, says America. The division should be staffed by experts and "not just a bunch of economists". Perhaps the most radical American suggestion is that the World Bank consider changing its articles of agreement to permit the IBRD to lend money directly to the private sector. "Currently, much of the IBRD's help for the private sector is funnelled through state-owned banks in the developing countries."

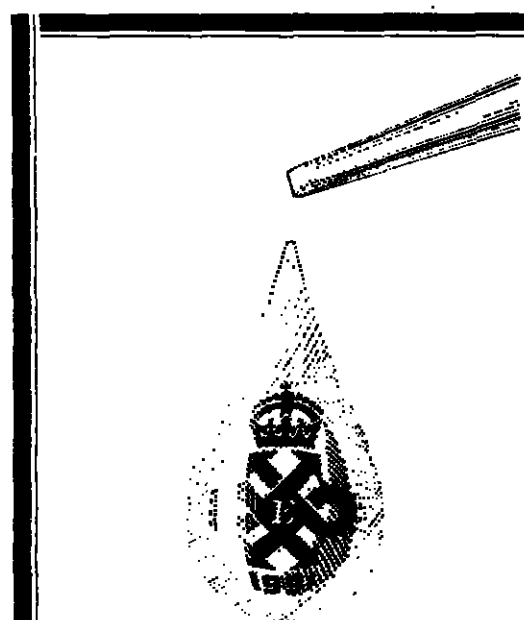
Washington has suggested a smaller capital increase of \$750 million be considered for the IFC, which would then be required to raise its return on capital to between 8 and 10 per cent from the current 5 to 6 per cent.

To do that, the IFC would have to adjust its financial policies and lending charges, perhaps making use of convertible debentures, warrants or other lending instruments, an American official said.

Mount Charlotte said it had not embarked on a marketing campaign to sell unwanted Thistle Hotels, but suggested it was open to offers. Two were sold last year for about £250,000 a room.

At the end of last year, the company had net assets of £1.1 billion, equivalent to 124p a share, well above the 73p a share paid by Brierley Investments in October.

Mount Charlotte was delisted in December.



Distilling has its rewards.

The 1991 Queen's Award for Export Achievement now graces our Highland premises. And shall continue to do so for a full five years.

It is in recognition of the company's outstanding success with the exportation of two of our most proclaimed whiskies.

Aberlour Single Malt, a delicious nectar which has been acclaimed 'an exceptional malt even amongst exceptional malts.'

And Glen Campbell, lauded as 'The Noble Scotch Whisky'.

Campbell Distillers is heartened to know that quality, patience and enthusiasm do truly have their rewards.

Thank you Ma'am, from the bottom of our barrels.

CAMPBELL DISTILLERS

West Byrehill, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland KA13 6LE.

Plastow nears end of tank battle

Vickers optimistic over order

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

CONFIDENCE is growing at Vickers, the tanks, luxury cars and medical equipment group, that the government will announce the company's victory in the race to win the order for the army's new main battle tank before local elections next month.

A contract to build up to 200 Challenger 2 tanks, worth £2 million each, would secure jobs and provide export opportunities. Sir David Plastow, who is due to retire as chairman of Vickers next year, has campaigned tirelessly to win the contract after reorganising and updating the group's tank production capacity.

The reliability of the Challenger and support vehicles based on the Challenger 2 prototype during the Gulf war is believed to have swung cabinet opinion in favour of its selection in preference to the Abrams, its American rival.

Vickers employs 800 people in Leeds, where the Challenger 2 would be assembled. Firms in the contest were asked to tender to supply batches of 127, 148 or 200 tanks after the defence ministry scaled down its requirements.

However, any contract is likely to be worth twice the value of the initial order to Vickers once spare parts are taken into account. Orders from the MoD would almost certainly lead to orders from overseas armies.



NAPF to take firm line on equality

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE National Association of Pension Funds is to return to the aggressive line it took to government when it defended tax concessions five years ago due to fears over the sex equality rulings and encouragement of personal pensions.

Peter Sturup, NAPF's outgoing chairman, said at the end of the association's annual conference that the pensions industry is "less fearful" than it was when Mrs Thatcher was in office about the government changing the tax regime and official support that occupational pensions required.

He wants NAPF to become more active and seek greater influence over government and other decision-makers on pensions policy.

Brian MacMahon, who now succeeds Mr Sturup as chairman, called for a "clear lead" from the government on the sex equality issue, which, he claimed, could put a financially unbearable burden on many British companies, forcing some into bankruptcy.

The government's failure to set a common retirement age for state pensions is preventing many occupational schemes from complying with European law.

Mr Sturup believes that the government may need to seek an amendment to the Treaty of Rome to cope with the European Court's decision that companies must treat the sexes equally on all terms of retirement benefits.

The amendment would remove the scope for the European court's judgment to have a fully retrospective effect, the aspect most threatening to the pension funds.

Mr Sturup said he was astonished that Sir Norman Fowler's pension reforms of 1988 failed to address the issue of sex equality, even though the NAPF had put forward proposals for reform in this area more than a decade earlier, and the government certainly knew it would have to be resolved.

Mr Sturup, reflecting a view strongly held by many members of the association, sees the government's encouragement of personal pensions as a recipe for disaster for many employees. "People are being given the freedom to choose to make bad decisions about their retirement," he said.

He wants the NAPF to put the message across that pensions should be regarded more as the provision of insurance than for individual investment.

"A pension is an insurance against living too long, or dying too soon. It is to meet circumstances, not buy a new car," he said.

His views reflect the conference sentiment that individuals across the social and income spectrum most often lack the specialist skills and resources, which a well-run company pensions scheme can offer. Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

their retirement," he said.

He wants the NAPF to put the message across that pensions should be regarded more as the provision of insurance than for individual investment.

"A pension is an insurance against living too long, or dying too soon. It is to meet circumstances, not buy a new car," he said.

His views reflect the conference sentiment that individuals across the social and income spectrum most often lack the specialist skills and resources, which a well-run company pensions scheme can offer. Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

Mr Sturup would like the government to reconsider its removal of the requirement for employees to join company schemes.

SIB asks who should pay to shield investors

By BARBARA ELLIS

SIR David Walker, chairman of the Securities and Investments Board, opens fresh investor protection discussion with the publication of a paper on retail regulation today.

Likely to be more questioning than prescriptive, the paper is expected to consider the cost of the protection system and who should pay for it, with particular reference to the investors' compensation scheme.

The paper is likely to ask whether there should be further changes to the much modified "polarisation" rules. These originally divided investment sales people into independent and tied agents, who sell for one company only, but now allow larger organisations such as banks and building societies to run both tied and independent operations. The next move could be to copy other European countries and permit tied agents to sell for a number of companies.

Sir David may ask how much investors should be told about commission and expenses: when the information should be given and whether it should be in money terms rather than yield reduction percentages.

Such questions could lead to almost open-ended argument, although the issue of commission disclosure could prove the exception. Last December, Peter Lilley, the trade secretary, gave the SIB 18 months to come up with revised proposals.

John Redwood, the consumer affairs minister, has said that it is up to the SIB to come up with something that "satisfies everybody", a remark that mystified investment salesmen.

Meanwhile, insurance companies are believed to have made it clear to both the SIB and the trade department that they are not prepared to supply any more money to bail out Fimbra, the Financial Intermediaries Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association, the self-regulatory body to which most independent investment sales people belong. A reward for their earlier rescue package may be reflected in a softer official line on what companies must disclose about their expenses.

Sir David is believed to have gone off the idea of merging Fimbra with another self-regulatory body, the Life Assurance and Unit Trust Regulatory Organisation. Although this would ward off any threatened collapse of Fimbra, it could leave about 7,000 investment businesses without a regulator. On those grounds, Sir David appears to have been persuaded that a merger will not work.

Much of the argument over the investors' compensation scheme has focused on whether it should be retrospective, applying to business done before April 1988, when the Financial Services Act came into force. The SIB took out a construction summons in February, asking the courts to interpret the legislation, but no date has yet been fixed for the hearing.

The European Commission proposal, which would give worker representatives a formal right to consultation on how their companies are run, would bring continental practices to Britain.

Guidelines on employee involvement, launched at the CBI headquarters today, are based on present best practice in British companies and are designed to help firms improve business performance without going the statutory route on worker participation.

Michael Howard, the employment secretary, underlines in the foreword to the guidelines that effective employee involvement is crucial to business success. Firms that give priority to involving their employees are likely to be more profitable, better able to meet the customer demands and more adaptable.

"But," he says, "variety and flexibility are at the very heart of the UK approach to employee involvement and they are the key to its success."

In its warning, the CBI says the EC proposals on employee information and consultation will "put business in a straitjacket, push up firms' costs, and hamper their competitiveness in world markets."

Sir Brian Corby, the CBI president, notes that many leading British firms owe their profitability to genuine employee involvement, having recognised that by engaging workforce commitment they can make outstanding progress.

The first of the ten guidelines, which appears today, covers quality in the technical process in changing employee attitudes and in meeting the needs of customers, be they internal or external. Further guidelines will be issued later.

The widespread perception that environmental policy is harmful to economic prosperity and jobs is challenged in a report by the Employment Institute, the independent think-tank. The report, *Growth, Employment and Environmental Policy*, concedes that the precise nature of the trade-off between growth and environmental considerations is not fully understood, but finds no grounds for hesitancy by policy makers.

It calls for a much bolder environmental policy, embracing green taxes and tradable emission permits, to supplement traditional environmental regulation.

THE TIMES

RENTALS

LOOKING TO RENT OR WANT TO RENT YOUR PROPERTY? RENTALS APPEAR EVERY WEDNESDAY

TO ADVERTISE PHONE 071-481 1986 071-481 4000 or Fax 071-481 9313

SIMPLY THE BEST

Best of Iberia. A turn-up for the books this year. But in all my flights spot on time, tolerable food and lightning baggage handling!!

See Iberia: The Best on Sunday - Annual Awards

London 071 437 5422

Manchester 061 436 6444

Glasgow 041 249 4681

Uncertainty besets oil market says Shell chief

By TIM JONES

WITH the future of Opec in the balance, and countries such as Kuwait attempting to repair war damage and refill their coffers, the world's energy situation could hardly be more fraught with uncertainty, a management conference will be told today.

John Collins, chairman and chief executive of Shell UK, will tell a Henley Management College seminar, that hopes raised in the Seventies, when North Sea oil was struck, that supplies to rival those of the Middle East must exist in the world, had not been borne out.

He says: "Despite our best efforts to reduce our dependence on it, the turbulent and troubled Middle East still has two-thirds of the world's oil reserves. Since oil accounts for over 40 per cent of the world's energy supplies, this seething melting pot of tribalism and military might will continue to be a major influence on world energy prices."

Mr Collins also believes political uncertainties in the Soviet Union could threaten last year's pan-European energy charter, drawn up to utilise western technology and capital to release the enormous Soviet supplies of natural gas reserves, estimated to be 40 per cent of the world's supplies.

Mr Collins says: "A year is a lifetime in the strife-torn Soviet Union. However, when, or indeed whether, the initiative eventually bears fruit, depends on the outcome of the nationalist fervour currently sweeping through so many republics and threatening to rip the Soviet Union apart. Who knows where it will lead?"

The environmental pressures to resolve energy pollution must involve difficult trade-offs. He says: "There is a growing call for efforts to reduce even further the tiny proportion of sulphur in diesel fuel. It is, indeed, possible to cut down the level and, with it, the amount of sulphur dioxide discharged into the local environment. What most people don't realise is that for every one unit of sulphur dioxide avoided through more intense refining, the refinery itself emits ten extra units of carbon dioxide to contribute to the problems of global warming."

He asks: "Where does the greater benefit lie?" Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.



Collins: hard choices

Soviet Union could threaten last year's pan-European energy charter, drawn up to utilise western technology and capital to release the enormous Soviet supplies of natural gas reserves, estimated to be 40 per cent of the world's supplies.

Mr Collins says: "A year is a lifetime in the strife-torn Soviet Union. However, when, or indeed whether, the initiative eventually bears fruit, depends on the outcome of the nationalist fervour currently sweeping through so many republics and threatening to rip the Soviet Union apart. Who knows where it will lead?"

The environmental pressures to resolve energy pollution must involve difficult trade-offs. He says: "There is a growing call for efforts to reduce even further the tiny proportion of sulphur in diesel fuel. It is, indeed, possible to cut down the level and, with it, the amount of sulphur dioxide discharged into the local environment. What most people don't realise is that for every one unit of sulphur dioxide avoided through more intense refining, the refinery itself emits ten extra units of carbon dioxide to contribute to the problems of global warming."

He asks: "Where does the greater benefit lie?" Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Mr Collins also argues that difficult choices have to be made to balance increased use of cars against programmes to make public transport more attractive.

Pickens 'to give up 26.4% Koito stake'

By OUR CITY STAFF

T BOONE Pickens, the Texan oilman and corporate raider extraordinaire, has according to the Tokyo press, finally given up his high profile battle against corporate Japan by agreeing to return his 26.4 per cent stake in Koito Manufacturing, the Japanese motor vehicle parts maker, to a group of leading Tokyo stock speculators.

Koito, which has close ties with Toyota Motor Corporation, fiercely opposed Mr Pickens' attempt to use the stake to have at least three executives from his private investment firm nominated to the Koito board.

Mr Pickens' move was seen as the first serious attempt by a non-Japanese businessman to force entry to the board of an important Japanese company.

Asahi Shimbun, the daily newspaper, said that agreement in principle had been reached over Mr Pickens' shares in Koito, at the request of Kitano Watanabe, president of Azabu Tatemono, the stock speculator. The paper said Azabu Tatemono had transferred the Koito stake, valued at ¥140 billion (£590 million) to Mr Pickens in the form of a loan. Koito has accused Mr Pickens of acting as an agent for Mr Watanabe, while Mr Pickens has said he bought the shares.

Toyota, with a 19 per cent stake, is the second largest shareholder in Koito, as well as being its main customer.

Mr Pickens' move was seen as the first serious attempt by a non-Japanese businessman to force entry to the board of an important Japanese company.

Asahi Shimbun, the daily newspaper, said that agreement in principle had been reached over Mr Pickens' shares in Koito, at the request of Kitano Watanabe, president of Azabu Tatemono, the stock speculator. The paper said Azabu Tatemono had transferred the Koito stake, valued at ¥140 billion (£590 million) to Mr Pickens in the form of a loan. Koito has accused Mr Pickens of acting as an agent for Mr Watanabe, while Mr Pickens has said he bought the shares.

Toyota, with a 19 per cent stake, is the second largest shareholder in Koito, as well as being its main customer.

Mr Pickens' move was seen as the first serious attempt by a non-Japanese businessman to force entry to the board of an important Japanese company.

Asahi Shimbun, the daily newspaper, said that agreement in principle had been reached over Mr Pickens' shares in Koito, at the request of Kitano Watanabe, president of Azabu Tatemono, the stock speculator. The paper said Azabu Tatemono had transferred the Koito stake, valued at ¥140 billion

Recession must top the agenda

ANATOLE KALETSKY

The British economy fell off a cliff after last summer's holidays, when consumers suddenly stopped spending and manufacturing output plunged at an annual rate of more than 10 per cent for four months. In January, there was another sudden drop after the Treasury failed to deliver the much anticipated pre-Christmas cut in interest rates. As last week's industrial production figures revealed, manufacturing output again fell at a rate of 9 per cent during the winter. The astonishingly weak employment and bank lending statistics for March, also published last week, suggests that another precipice or two may lie ahead.

For the first time since the recession started, unemployment is rising faster in the Midlands than in the south of England. This is the first hint that the strategy of ERM entry is working as originally intended - shifting the burden of recession from services to manufacturing and from the South to the industrialised Midlands and North. Normal economic lags would suggest that the effects of the

sharp rise in sterling last summer would only now be feeding through into exports. Thus, far greater pain for the manufacturing industries and regions may still be in store.

The bank lending figures contained no suggestion of a revival in consumer confidence. Despite the declines in interest rates and inflation since the new year, this lack of confidence is hardly surprising, for the main thrust of the government's anti-inflationary policy has always been to reduce wage growth, not prices. The immediate chances of a consumer recovery could worsen in direct proportion to the policy's success.

On its own, the first effect of lower wage growth is to reduce consumer spending power. But, until recently, it was generally assumed that prices would fall faster than wages in the next phase of the recession, assuring improvements in real earnings and disposable incomes. The in-

flation figures published over the past few months, however, suggest that underlying prices have been adjusting unusually slowly to the present recession, despite the good news from the distorted "headline" retail price index and the favourable survey evidence from the CBI.

Companies appear to have been determined to preserve their profit margins, despite the collapse in demand. This is probably a key explanation of the unprecedented behaviour of the stock market, which is hitting record highs as the economy plunges. What the stock market and the data on prices seem to reflect is that the causes of inflation in the British economy include cartelised and uncompet-

itive markets for goods and services, as well as the rigid and unionised labour markets that are usually blamed.

It would not be surprising if the corporate side of the economy had become more inflation-prone after a decade of merger mania and financial restructuring whose proponents have publicly espoused two main objectives: to reduce competition in key industries from insurance to power engineering and to maximise profits, even at the expense of lost market share. It is no coincidence that Britain and America are enjoying strong stock markets as well as facing the most serious problems of entrenched inflation.

On top of all this, the

programme of privatisation in Britain has replaced the tyranny of unions with the despotism of shareholders who expect the government regulators to offer them guarantees of earnings and dividends growth in the new private utility companies. More recently, the government has contributed further to the inflationary cost-plus mentality by loading the cost of its poll tax fiasco on to the consumer through value-added tax.

The deep-rooted inflationary psychology in Britain's corporate sector and equity market, which has also been illustrated recently by the sensational pay increases British managers have been awarding themselves, has important consequences for the country's economic prospects and for government policy. If the recession-induced falls in wages and employment are not matched by subdued pricing behaviour, the economic recovery will not be able to rely on improvements

in real incomes alongside the expected moderation in money wages. The costs of attacking inflation through monetary policy could, therefore, be just as severe as in the early Eighties, when union monopolies were diagnosed as the fundamental cause of inflation. The policy implications would then be far reaching. Instead of trying for a knockout blow against underlying inflation, which could not be achieved at reasonable political cost in the present cycle, the government had better use the forthcoming downward blip in the headline RPI to claim a quick victory on points. It should then follow the US Federal Reserve and make the relief of recession, not the defeat of inflation, the overriding priority of macroeconomic policy. The time to launch an all-out attack on inflation will be when the economy is growing again - recognising that the root of the problem is not monetary policy, but the long-term structural distortions, including corporate monopolies, managerial attitudes and financial practices that are, along with the unions, inflation's fundamental causes.

Thankless task of trying to right 40 years of communist misrule

THE West is preparing to pour substantial amounts of aid, advice, private sector investment and economic assistance into the economies of eastern Europe. Yet no one seems clear what path of development they can follow to prosperity. All that can be said with certainty is that the developing country model, on which western policy seems to be based, is inappropriate.

The uniqueness of east Europe's economy and the required policy responses are a theme frequently heard from Vaclav Klaus, the Czechoslovak finance minister, who expresses dissatisfaction with what he sees as a paternalistic western approach.

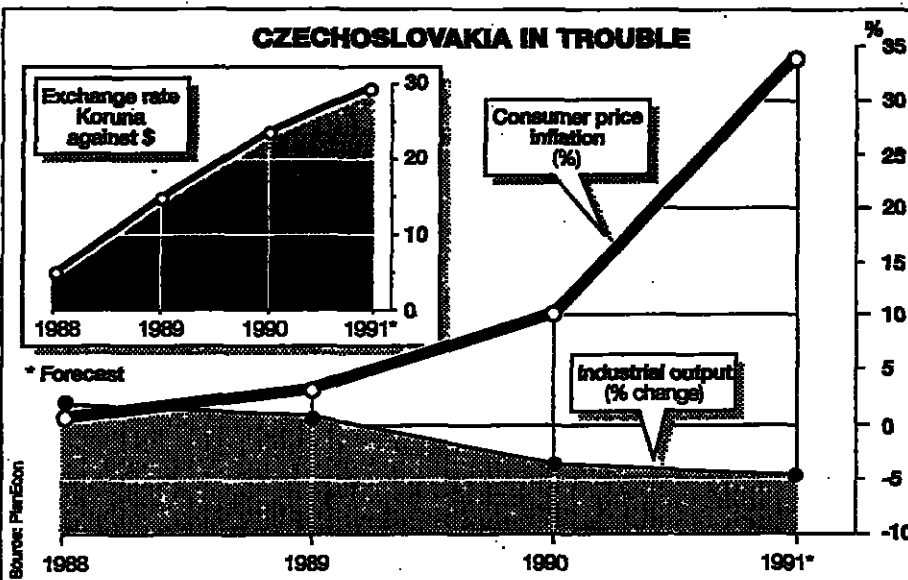
Mr Klaus says Czechoslovakia cannot follow the path of Spain or Portugal 15 years ago, by attracting a capital inflow to compensate for a trade deficit while the country imports equipment. He also rejects British-style "privatisation via the stock market, or eastern German *Treuhand* sales.

The difference between Czechoslovakia and other economies in trouble goes beyond the overt symptoms of reduced industrial production, rising unemployment and inflation, says Mr Klaus. More fundamentally, countries such as Czechoslovakia are not undeveloped in the conventional sense, as evidenced not least by the unseemly sights of the chimneys in Saxony, northern Bohemia and Bratislava. They have just become inefficient.

Before the second world war Bohemia had the highest per capita gross national product in Europe. Nor does Czechoslovakia as a whole suffer from outright poverty or squalor despite 40 years of communist mismanagement.

The problem is lack of the most fundamental economic freedom, taken for granted in the West: the right to private ownership. If the problems are so vastly different, then surely so must be the solutions.

The traditional model for ailing developing economies involves a squeeze on domes-



tic consumption through combined fiscal, and, especially, policies, to coincide with increased imports of capital goods. The result is still a short-term "current account deficit, but this is balanced by a capital account surplus.

The increase in the capital account is usually achieved through net foreign capital inflows, a combination of aid and direct private-sector investments in domestic assets, which do not raise the government's foreign debt.

Economic growth would really accelerate once domestic savings are sufficient to create domestic investments. The reward is increased industrial production, employment and exports. This is roughly what happened in South Korea, the most recent example of successfully applied development economics.

The difficulties of attracting a capital account surplus to Czechoslovakia lie in the lack of a legal framework for enterprise and an investment environment. This is something no western assistance could provide.

Czechoslovakia differs in this respect from Hungary, where the transition to a more liberal regime of trade has taken place over a longer period. East Europe is, for the

same reason, different from the authoritarian regimes of South America. As Warren Oliver, chief economist at UBS-Phillips & Drew, said: "Fascist corporate style leaves more of a free market economy in place than communist corporate style." The difference is mainly that Chile, for instance, allowed some private ownership, while Czechoslovakia did not, and still does not to any large degree.

Merchant bankers and oth-

'Before the last war Bohemia had Europe's highest per capita gross national product'

ers argue that a stronger capital account could be achieved via sales to foreign companies or investors. But Czechoslovakia's industry, with a few exceptions, is worth little. The 1,300 joint ventures and takeovers in Czechoslovakia to last year had a capital of only 2.8 billion korunas (\$130 million).

The most notable exception is Volkswagen's takeover of

Skoda, the long-established carmaker, but the expected inflow of DM10 billion did not occur at the takeover. It will happen over 10 years as VW upgrades Skoda plants.

In the short and medium term the effect of foreign investment, even if it was to increase exponentially over time, will be marginal in terms of capital inflows, apart from usually being unpopular.

At the same time, Czechoslovakia's trade account is coming under strain. Foreign trade between east European countries has all but collapsed after the switch to hard currency trading. The cost of energy, now settled in dollars rather than transfer-roubles or better deals, has soared. This now represents the trade balance's main negative.

Zdenek Lukas, economist at the Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies, estimates Czechoslovakia's foreign debt will rise from \$8.1 billion last year to about \$12 billion to pay for imports.

While privatisations or direct investment will not do much for the country's accounts, they may still be worthwhile in improving the competitive environment. This is the idea behind Czechoslovakia's programme to privatise large companies,



Finance minister Vaclav Klaus

Funding demands cloud the outlook for yields

GILT-EDGED

The gilt-edged market has entered a price range from which it is proving difficult to escape. Although the market is supported by the slowing economy, a healthy pound and falling base rates, upward moves are now limited by the quantity of supply. What will it take for gilts to overcome the authorities' aggressive funding stance?

Britain's domestic economic outlook for the rest of the year gives little cause for optimism. Although base rates are still on a downward trend, the pace of rate cuts looks set to slacken, due to both foreign and domestic factors.

Until it is evident that German interest rates have peaked, Chancellor Lamont is likely to be led by exports rather than by domestic demand.

In addition, political uncertainty is likely to grow. Overseas investors, in particular, could become concerned about the possible election of a higher spending and more inflationary Labour government. This factor may well begin to become more important after the local elections on May 2.

Finally, the need for the government to issue gilt-edged stocks may continue to cloud the market for many months. A deep recession followed by very weak economic recovery will translate into a large and sustained public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR), as tax revenues are hit and public spending continues to rise sharply.

The PSBR is likely to end up at about £11 billion in the

present fiscal year, and rise to at least £15 billion in fiscal 1992-3. Nevertheless, an 11 per cent base rate is still attainable during the summer, with a further fall to 10 per cent early next year. By the turn of the year the British recession should be behind us, wage settlements will have fallen significantly and growth across Europe as a whole is likely to have slowed sharply.

Stagnant continental growth could result in bond market rallies on the Continent later this year and next, particularly if the slowing of the German economy in the second half of this year is as intense as now looks likely.

As German interest rates start to decline, in response to this weakening, the need for relatively high British base rates to protect sterling within the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System will be reduced. This is good news for very short-dated gilts and long yields should fall in due course.

The British economic fundamentals on their own do not appear to be strong enough to produce a bull market with enough steam to absorb new issues quickly. Gilts may have to wait for falling continental interest rates and yields for the boost that will make light of the government's funding requirement. Therefore, next year is likely to be better for the longer end of the gilt market than 1991.

STEPHEN SCOTT
DAVID OWEN
Kleinwort Benson

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Norse venture for Wiegman

WHEN someone who has run a profitable business suddenly finds himself on the street, a new job should not be too long in coming. All the same, Bert Wiegman - former head of Security Pacific Hoare Govett Equity Ventures - has wasted no time with a comeback. Wiegman, who helped the SPHG venture capital arm to pre-tax profits of £15 million last year - before the division was shut in January after a "change of strategy" - has been made joint managing director of Enskilda Ventures, a subsidiary of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Sweden's largest bank. "It is a truly pan-European house," says Wiegman, aged 39, who now hopes to develop a £140 million fund to finance stakes in European companies - particularly in France, Germany and Britain. "We have already attracted interest from a group of mainly Scandinavian investors and aim to have built a £30 million fund by June." He is aided in the task by joint managing director Robert Mason, who ran a similar operation at

JP Morgan before joining Enskilda 18 months ago.

Fresh pasture

ANDREA Kirby, former transport analyst at Goldman Sachs, is today enjoying her first taste of freedom after leaving at the end of last week. "We are mighty for liberty," she says, quoting from Provost Whicohoc, the 17th century theologian and the probable subject of a forth-

coming tract from Andrea herself. Before then she has a book on Robert Herrick, the early 17th century poet, to complete - an activity that will take up a fair bit of her time on her forthcoming four-week break in the sun. On her return she will continue her search for an interesting niche somewhere in the City. A racing fanatic as well as a bibliophile, she promises: "I'll be back in time for the Oaks."

WHAT'S in a name? The new finance director of QS Holdings, the "value for money" clothing retailer, is none other than a Mr Holes.

Tora-union

IT MAY take years but, sooner or later, old friends in the City are bound to end up working together again. And Greg Middleton, the regional stockbroker, has more than his share of such memories. No sooner had Brian Tora, former head of retail marketing at James Capel - and popular London broadcaster besides - been made director of marketing at the firm, than he discovered he would be among familiar faces. For his fellow

directors include Julian Gordon who, nearly 30 years ago, worked with Tora at Grieverson Grant, where he started as an office boy in 1963 and quickly moved into private client stockbroking. At the same time, the firm has recruited another Grieverson colleague, Paul Leach, to join the Cambridge office on the private client side. "We all left Grieverson together in 1974," says Tora, aged 45, who is known for his daily radio summary of City and company news. "Paul was my boss in those days, but now the tables have been turned." Tora was back at his old offices in Devonshire Square on Friday, rubbing shoulders with another friend from the Grieverson days, Jonathan Cusance Baker, head of James Capel's unit trust arm.

Claims discount

WHO wants to spend £10,000 or more on a day in the High Court? The enormous cost of litigation has encouraged a pair of London solicitors, Douglas Stewart and John Cahill, to launch Arbitration Forum, a company that pledges to sort out personal

liability claims in a mere six weeks instead of the months or years such affairs can take to resolve. The pair held a reception at the House of Lords on Friday - under the patronage of Lord Teviot, the peer with special interest for transport and safety matters. "Insurers don't want to waste costs on needless litigation," says Stewart, a partner of Stewart & Lincoln's Inn Fields. "After something like the Cannon Street disaster where there is no dispute over who is to blame, such affairs can be sorted out relatively quickly." Stewart is the solicitor who issued the first writs against Edwina Currie in the "salmonella in eggs" scare, starting the chain of events that led to her resignation from the government.

TALK from Norton & Townsend, the tailor, that City gent now favours more conservative suits has sparked a lively debate. Many customers in the Square Mile, it seems, are asking for special pockets in their jackets to hold lightweight mobile telephones.

JON ASHWORTH

Improve Your Business' Efficiency

Put all of this...



Personnel records, insurances, sales leads, stock control, subscriptions, orders...

into your PC...with Delta Five

Delta Five enables anyone with a PC to manage the host of information their company receives. Sales data, personnel records, mailing lists, market research, contracts, order processing, accounts, all controlled from one easy to use database management system. Discover the power of Delta Five for yourself - Return the coupon or telephone for your FREE Delta Five demonstration disk.

For your disk - Return the coupon or phone 0800 250450 NOW!



Name _____ Mr / Mrs / Miss
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____
Telephone _____ Ext _____
Disk Size Required 3.5" ☐ 5.25" ☐ (Tick Box)

Don't delay, send this Coupon today - Comsoft Plc, 10 Cross and Pillory Lane, Alton, Hampshire, GU34 1HL. Telephone 0420 89545 Facsimile 0420 541445



Name _____
JULIAN E. CARPITALIS
Company _____
Address _____
Postcode _____
Export ☐ Technology ☐ Both ☐

Medical

dominate the technology awards and the winning expert revenue too. The awards are shared between research and service. *By David H. Gust*

One of the joint awards is for the development of planning and simulation drugs and plans, which refers to cancer. "Cancer drugs are the people can be treated as outpatients."

Joint winners are Edmund Marbury Technology Center in Reading, Berkshire, the drug development center of the Institute of Cancer Re-

Good taste goes for export

Food and drink companies have belied the British reputation for poor nutrition with up-market goods of gourmet standard, Derek Harris writes

Gourmet routes to export awards success have been taken by a number of food and drink companies, whose up-market products include smoked Scottish salmon, preserves and Irish whiskey as well as Scotch whiskeys.

Elsenham Quality Foods, based in Bishop's Cleeve, Hertfordshire, has been trading for a hundred years, selling quality preserves, marmalades, fruit cheeses and, more recently, food gift packs.

Now part of the American J.M. Smucker preserves empire, Elsenham has laid much emphasis on product innovation to keep ahead of competitors. A singular honour was to win two gold medals at SIAT

and basel. The distillery attracts about 55,000 visitors every year.

Bushmills sells its premium whiskeys in many countries, the biggest markets apart from Northern Ireland being the United States, Continental Europe, the Far East, Britain, the Irish Republic and Canada.

Younger businesses that have secured export awards include the English Provender Company, which has been making and selling a range of preserves, condiments and food gifts since 1979. The company has already set up a subsidiary operation in the United States and is boosting sales to Europe, Canada and Australasia as well as recently exporting to Japan.

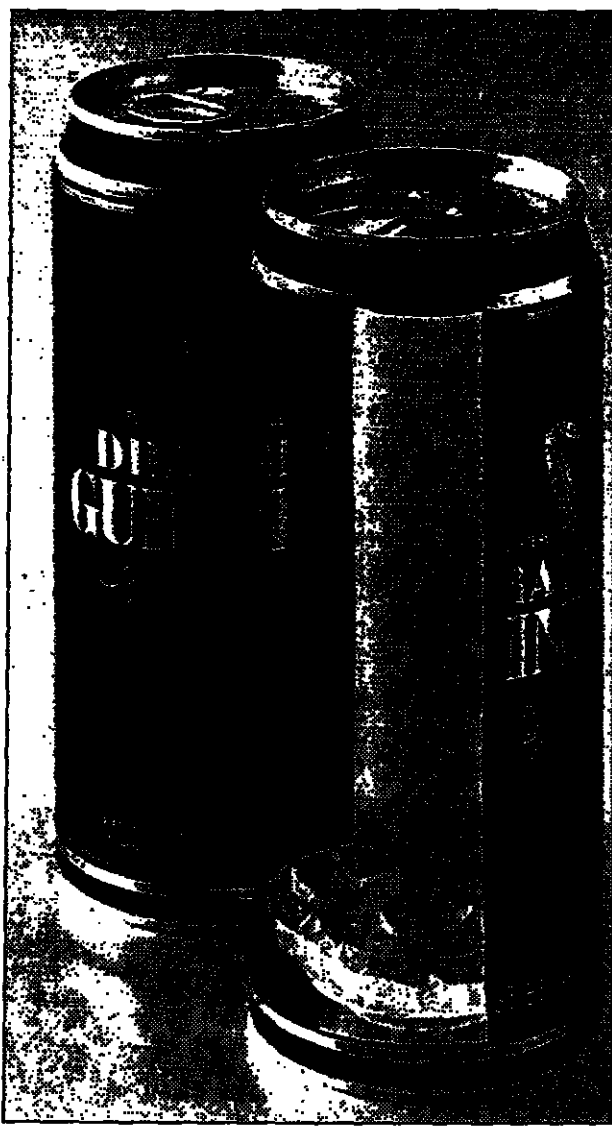
'Food gifts called British Eccentrics go down well in Japan and America'

English Provender had been having a difficult time when three years ago it was acquired by John Curwin, aged 47, now the managing director. He had been a farmer for 20 years. In the company's range the best seller is traditional lemon curd with ingredients such as fresh butter, eggs and lemons. Mr Curwin, once a volume producer of eggs, still has some free-range hens, which contribute to the company's supplies.

A turnover of £300,000 a year when Mr Curwin took over was boosted to £1.6 million last year; £2.5 million is projected for this year. Exports are a third of turnover and a doubling of overseas sales volumes are expected this year.

Food gifts for men in a range called British Eccentrics, featuring well-known characters, has been one success. Mr Curwin says: "These are going down well in Japan as well as places like North America. I do not think the Japanese really understand the words but they obviously like the pictures."

English Provender has used



Draughted in: the can has a plastic pressurised device

Guinness ahead of the field

DRAUGHT-STYLE stout out of a can, a new technology that took £5 million and five years to perfect, has earned the first Queen's Award for Technological Achievement for a brewer (Derek Harris writes).

Guinness Brewing launched its draught Guinness in cans in 1988. More than 120 million cans have been sold of the drink, which gains the typical creamy head of the normal draught version as it is poured from the can. The brand is the sixth best-selling take-home beer in the market gauged by value.

In the trade, it is believed to have been the most successful off-licence beer brand launched in the past ten years. The new can has helped Guinness in improving its overall sales performance.

The new system employs a plastic, moulded, pressurised device, which sits in the bottom of the can. The can is filled with stout, itself under some pressure, while leaving a space for the head to form.

Opening the can consecutively releases the twin pressures, which, allied with the act of pouring, creates the surge and subsequent creaminess characteristic of draught Guinness dispensed at the bar pump.

A Guinness draught bottle is being test-marketed.

key international trade exhibitions to push its wares as well as selling direct and through agents.

Farne Salmon and Trout, set up in 1981, exports more than two-thirds of its production of traditionally smoked fish to markets in the European Community and the United States. Exports have risen nearly 70 per cent in three years.

In Britain its main outlets are the Waitrose supermarkets of the John Lewis Partnership and J. Sainsbury, one of the top two grocers, for which it manufactures under the Sainsbury label. Its biggest mainland European market is France.

The work-force has risen nearly 14 per cent in the past

year to 250. Salmon and trout, smoked slowly over mainly oak shavings, are finely sliced by a team of 150. Gravolax, which is salmon prepared by marination, is among its other products.

Treble export earnings over three years helped to earn an award for Burn Stewart Distillers, of Burnhead, Strathclyde. The company sells abroad — particularly on the Continent, and in the Far East and South Africa. The whisky is in branded bottles or is sold in bulk. The company has a trading history going back to 1948 but came under its present ownership in 1988 in a management buyout.

Turnover last year was about £24 million, which is

expected this year to leap to £37 million. Exports represent about 85 per cent of sales.

Another Scotch whisky maker with an award is Campbell Distillers, of Kilwinning, Strathclyde, now part of France's Pernod Ricard group, which is Europe's largest wine and spirits company. Campbell sells to a long list of countries in Africa, South and North America, Australasia and Japan.

Georges Nectoux, the chairman and managing director, says that in following a philosophy of excellence and innovation the company has been able to treble its sales of branded products in the past five years. Turnover grew to £30 million last year.



All-rounders: (from left) Terry Chipperfield, Hugh Smith and Peter Hands of Allmakes

Third World provides profits for entrepreneurs

Although hard currency is in short supply in many developing nations, the Third World can provide export opportunities for those who can spot the chance.

Risks and rewards in trading with poor nations, by Rodney Hobson

Agrisystems, of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, can proudly boast that it has never had a bad debt, yet its customers are mainly in Latin America, Africa, the Caribbean and some of the poorer parts of Asia. Export earnings from assisting in rural development have nearly trebled in the past three years.

The company provides technical assistance, management, training, market research and rural communications.

Jim Robinson, the director and company secretary, says: "We are usually employed by the World Bank, the United Nations or the European Community. Our work is in two stages: first, the planning and preparation of projects, and secondly, the implementation."

"We are managers or advisers to governments on how projects should be implemented. Often, employing us is a condition of a World Bank loan."

Agrisystems is not involved in emergency aid and food distribution. Rather, it forms

refugees in Pakistan to return home.

Allmakes, at Abingdon, Oxfordshire, spotted a rare chance in Angola. It has been exporting to the African nation for five years, initially supplying components for British vehicles such as Land-Rovers and Bedford.

However, the large number of Soviet-made vehicles in the country, particularly trucks, brought a change in tack.

Hugh Smith, the joint managing director, says: "The sales support was non-existent and the engineering was from the Forties. The vehicles just did not work very well."

"We started to supply standard spares such as fanbelts, filters and bearings from this country. Then we developed a further programme of reconditioning the vehicles, fitting Perkins engines to replace the Russian ones. We have to supply fuel lines, brackets and mountings. Where we were not able to buy these as standard parts, we designed them and subcontracted the manufacturing in Britain. For example, we designed our own fly-wheel."

Allmakes now accounts for about 15 per cent of all British exports to Angola. The company has more than doubled its exports of spare parts in the past five years.

Cards give a winning hand

BREAKTHROUGHS in telecommunications earned technology awards for two leaders in the field. One is Liverpool-based GPT, the telephone equipment maker jointly owned by Britain's General Electrical Company and Germany's Siemens.

GPT made a "significant investment" over five years to develop a range of cashless telephone calling systems, according to Colin Beardmore, GPT's director of engineering. The system allows calls to be made using credit and bankers' cards or charge cards issued by a telephone provider.

The swiftly increasing battalions of Mercury telephones on Britain's streets and in places such as railway stations and airports are a typical use of the GPT system. GPT has now sold its system to 11 countries and considerable further potential exists, Mr Beardmore says.

One special feature of the GPT system for users is multi-lingual voice guidance available in at least four languages.

The other technology award winner is four-year-old Telsis, of East Farnham, Hampshire, which has specialised in telephone-based applications of voice services technology. The

interactive systems that Telsis has developed are used in such telephone-based operations as round-the-clock information, entertainment, marketing and financial and customer services.

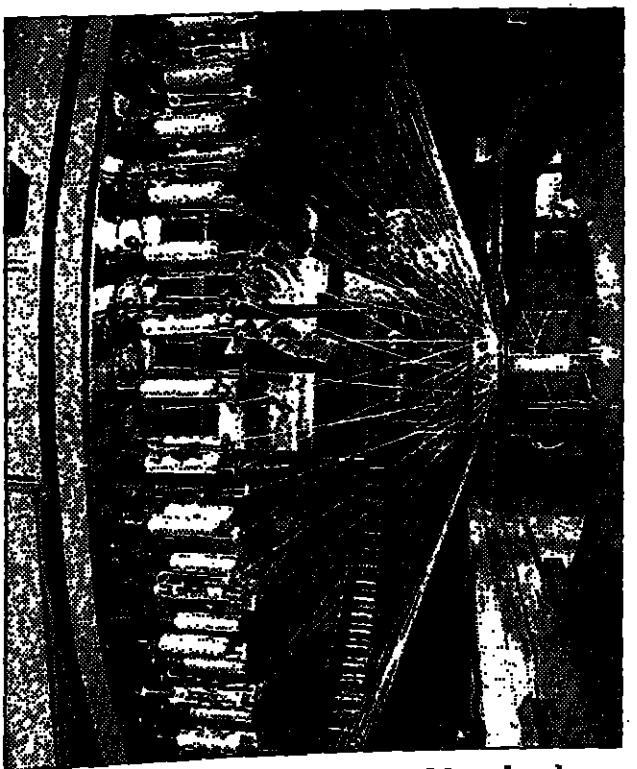
Telsis, which markets its system as Hi-Call, has more than 9,000 lines installed in the UK, Europe, Australia and the Far East. A subsidiary company has been launched in Australia and additional European subsidiaries are planned.

Jeff Wilson, the Telsis managing director, forecasts: "Voice processing will become a major industry."

An export award has gone to Technophone, the Surrey-based designer and maker of cellular telephones, recently taken over by Nokia, the biggest electronics company in Finland.

This was the fourth Queen's award for the Technophone company — previously there were two for exports and one for technology. The company exports 95 per cent of its production to 40 countries and has seen this side of its trade rocket in four years from £8 million annual sales to £49 million.

The Technophone work-force is now at the 600 mark.



Dowty spinning: a propeller is formed from threads

Green touch for high tech

WORRIES about the green issues have brought growing export markets and increasing demands for technological improvements in a remarkably diverse range of fields (Rodney Hobson writes).

As Marwood Dingle, the sales and marketing director at Combustion Development, puts it: "People in this country and abroad are becoming very aware of environmental issues. The Environmental Protection Act is beginning to bite and Her Majesty's inspectors are doing a lot of running around."

Combustion, based in Belper, Derbyshire, has 21 employees, who design and manufacture analysers for measuring the efficiency of power stations and incinerators and checking the emission of pollutants.

Noise is the pollutant under attack at Dowty Aerospace Gloucester, a subsidiary of the Stock Exchange-listed engineering group. Dowty wins a technology award for developing aircraft blades made from carbon and glass fibre.

Jeremy Close, the press officer, says: "The propeller is a great deal lighter and can be made longer than a metal propeller. That means it does not have to spin as fast and is therefore quieter."

In cosmetics, export award winner Constance Carroll, in Skelmersdale, Lancashire, is among the companies that has never tested its products on animals. Tim Roberts, the finance director, says: "Most cosmetics these days use a proven formula, so there should be no need to test them on animals or humans."

Medical researchers share prize

MEDICAL breakthroughs dominate the technology awards, and are earning export revenue, too. Two awards are shared between research partners (writes Rodney Hobson).

One of the joint awards is for the development of platinum anti-cancer drugs and for the discovery of carboplatin, which is less toxic than other cancer drugs so that people can be treated as outpatients.

Joint winners are Johnson Matthey Technology Centre in Reading, Berkshire, the drug development centre of the Institute of Cancer Research,

the Royal Cancer Hospital in Sutton, Surrey, and the Royal Marsden Hospital in West London.

Zoladex is a drug used in the treatment of prostate cancer and it wins an award for ICI Pharmaceuticals. Injections need to be made only once a month and the possible adverse effects of other drug therapy are minimised.

Another new drug is Diflucan from Pfizer. It treats fungal infections, a vital help to patients whose immune systems are affected, as in AIDS and cancer. Taken in oral or intravenous form, it

spreads effectively through the body to the sites of fungal infection, including the mouth, lungs and kidneys, and the brain, where it is valuable in treating fungal meningitis in AIDS patients.

The second of the joint awards is for a laser scanning system that allows the observation of detail that cannot be seen with conventional microscopy. The system was devised by Bio-Rad Microscience in Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, and the Medical Research Centre's molecular biology laboratory at Cambridge.

Eschmann Bros and Walsh, of Lancing, West Sussex, has produced a colostomy bag that is disposable in a lavatory. The bag has a soluble outer layer and an insoluble inner one, and the award is made because it improves the quality of life of users.

SmithKline Beecham's research team at Epsom, Surrey, has won an award for Emnase, a drug that can be injected to provide rapid treatment for heart attack victims. The drug is released at a controlled rate, increasing the chances of opening the blocked blood vessel.

POLO CLUB SINGAPORE

HARRODS LONDON

HOTEL CONCORDE LAFAYETTE PARIS

MANELE BAY HOTEL HAWAII

THE SENATE WASHINGTON

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL ATLANTIC CITY

JACK NICKLAUS COUNTRY CLUB LOUISIANA

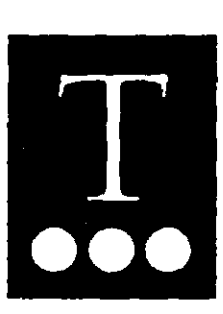
HOTEL SOTTEL BRUSSELS

RESTAURANT L'ORANGERIE CANNES

HOTEL RED SEA PALACE JORDAN


SHELL LONDON

HOLIDAY INN MUNICH



TRAFFORD CARPETS

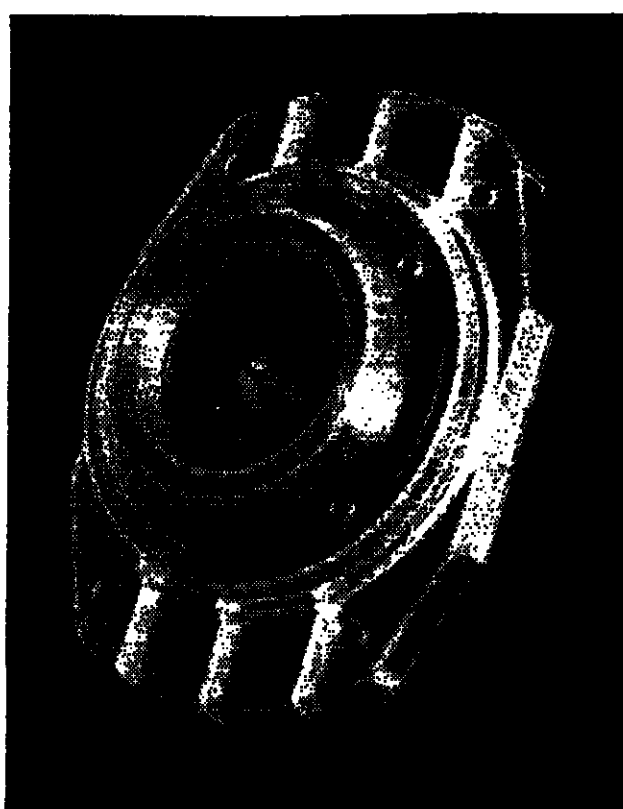
WINNERS OF THE



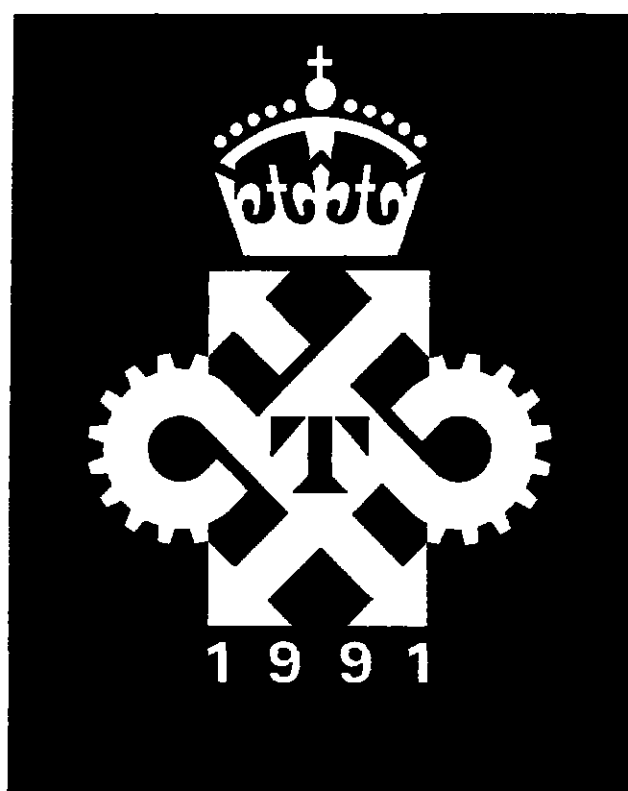
1991

THE QUEEN'S AWARD FOR EXPORT ACHIEVEMENT 1991

Trafford Carpets Ltd., Mosley Road, Trafford Park, Manchester M17 1PX.
Telephone: (061) 872 1665 Telex: 666851 Fax: (061) 872 6608.



**THE WIDGET THAT MAKES CANNED
DRAUGHT GUINNESS TASTE LIKE DRAUGHT GUINNESS.**



THE PROOF.

£1 OFF



For your £1 voucher off Draught Guinness in a Can send this coupon to Freeport Guinness Offer, Freeport, DISS, Norfolk, IP22 3BR.

Do you drink?

Draught Guinness _____ ☐

Draught Guinness in a Can _____ ☐

Guinness Original _____ ☐

None of these _____ ☐

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

One application per household. Offer is limited to first 100,000 applicants. Offer valid 18s and GB residents only. Allow 28 days for delivery.

© Guinness Brewing GB 1991. The GUINNESS word, harp device, and signature are registered trademarks for beer.


THE WHATSIT TO MAKE YOU TRY SOME.

PURE GENIUS

هكذا عن الأصل

1. **General**
 2. **Company**
 3. **Product**
 4. **Market**
 5. **Management**
 6. **Financial**
 7. **Legal**
 8. **Other**
 9. **Notes**
 10. **References**
 11. **Appendix**
 12. **Index**
 13. **Glossary**
 14. **Abbreviations**
 15. **Acronyms**
 16. **Footnotes**
 17. **Endnotes**
 18. **Bibliography**
 19. **Works Cited**
 20. **Works Referenced**
 21. **Works Consulted**
 22. **Works Reviewed**
 23. **Works Studied**
 24. **Works Analyzed**
 25. **Works Examined**
 26. **Works Investigated**
 27. **Works Explored**
 28. **Works Probed**
 29. **Works Sifted**
 30. **Works Sorted**
 31. **Works Separated**
 32. **Works Divided**
 33. **Works Split**
 34. **Works Broken**
 35. **Works Taken**
 36. **Works Made**
 37. **Works Given**
 38. **Works Sent**
 39. **Works Offered**
 40. **Works Sold**
 41. **Works Bought**
 42. **Works Received**
 43. **Works Accepted**
 44. **Works Approved**
 45. **Works Agreed**
 46. **Works Assented**
 47. **Works Consented**
 48. **Works Permitted**
 49. **Works Allowed**
 50. **Works Licensed**
 51. **Works Patented**
 52. **Works Copyrighted**
 53. **Works Trademarked**
 54. **Works Registered**
 55. **Works Filed**
 56. **Works Deposited**
 57. **Works Submitted**
 58. **Works Presented**
 59. **Works Displayed**
 60. **Works Shown**
 61. **Works Exhibited**
 62. **Works Demonstrated**
 63. **Works Illustrated**
 64. **Works Explained**
 65. **Works Described**
 66. **Works Detailed**
 67. **Works Elaborated**
 68. **Works Expanded**
 69. **Works Extended**
 70. **Works Enlarged**
 71. **Works Increased**
 72. **Works Multiplied**
 73. **Works Amplified**
 74. **Works Augmented**
 75. **Works Enriched**
 76. **Works Improved**
 77. **Works Enhanced**
 78. **Works Strengthened**
 79. **Works Solidified**
 80. **Works Consolidated**
 81. **Works Unified**
 82. **Works Integrated**
 83. **Works Combined**
 84. **Works Merged**
 85. **Works Joined**
 86. **Works Connected**
 87. **Works Linked**
 88. **Works Related**
 89. **Works Associated**
 90. **Works Affiliated**
 91. **Works Allied**
 92. **Works Partnered**
 93. **Works Collaborated**
 94. **Works Cooperated**
 95. **Works Assisted**
 96. **Works Helped**
 97. **Works Supported**
 98. **Works Backed**
 99. **Works Sponsored**
 100. **Works Funded**
 101. **Works Financed**
 102. **Works Invested**
 103. **Works Contributed**
 104. **Works Donated**
 105. **Works Gifted**
 106. **Works Bequeathed**
 107. **Works Inherited**
 108. **Works Received**
 109. **Works Accepted**
 110. **Works Approved**
 111. **Works Agreed**
 112. **Works Assented**
 113. **Works Consented**
 114. **Works Permitted**
 115. **Works Allowed**
 116. **Works Licensed**
 117. **Works Patented**
 118. **Works Copyrighted**
 119. **Works Trademarked**
 120. **Works Registered**
 121. **Works Filed**
 122. **Works Deposited**
 123. **Works Submitted**
 124. **Works Presented**
 125. **Works Displayed**
 126. **Works Shown**
 127. **Works Exhibited**
 128. **Works Demonstrated**
 129. **Works Illustrated**
 130. **Works Explained**
 131. **Works Described**
 132. **Works Detailed**
 133. **Works Elaborated**
 134. **Works Expanded**
 135. **Works Extended**
 136. **Works Enlarged**
 137. **Works Increased**
 138. **Works Multiplied**
 139. **Works Amplified**
 140. **Works Augmented**
 141. **Works Enriched**
 142. **Works Improved**
 143. **Works Enhanced**
 144. **Works Strengthened**
 145. **Works Solidified**
 146. **Works Consolidated**
 147. **Works Unified**
 148. **Works Integrated**
 149. **Works Combined**
 150. **Works Merged**
 151. **Works Joined**
 152. **Works Connected**
 153. **Works Linked**
 154. **Works Related**
 155. **Works Associated**
 156. **Works Affiliated**
 157. **Works Allied**
 158. **Works Partnered**
 159. **Works Collaborated**
 160. **Works Cooperated**
 161. **Works Assisted**
 162. **Works Helped**
 163. **Works Supported**
 164. **Works Backed**
 165. **Works Sponsored**
 166. **Works Funded**
 167. **Works Financed**
 168. **Works Invested**
 169. **Works Contributed**
 170. **Works Donated**
 171. **Works Gifted**
 172. **Works Bequeathed**
 173. **Works Inherited**
 174. **Works Received**
 175. **Works Accepted**
 176. **Works Approved**
 177. **Works Agreed**
 178. **Works Assented**
 179. **Works Consented**
 180. **Works Permitted**
 181. **Works Allowed**
 182. **Works Licensed**
 183. **Works Patented**
 184. **Works Copyrighted**
 185. **Works Trademarked**
 186. **Works Registered**
 187. **Works Filed**
 188. **Works Deposited**
 189. **Works Submitted**
 190. **Works Presented**
 191. **Works Displayed**
 192. **Works Shown**
 193. **Works Exhibited**
 194. **Works Demonstrated**
 195. **Works Illustrated**
 196. **Works Explained**
 197. **Works Described**
 198. **Works Detailed**
 199. **Works Elaborated**
 200. **Works Expanded**
 201. **Works Extended**
 202. **Works Enlarged**
 203. **Works Increased**
 204. **Works Multiplied**
 205. **Works Amplified**
 206. **Works Augmented**
 207. **Works Enriched**
 208. **Works Improved**
 209. **Works Enhanced**
 210. **Works Strengthened**
 211. **Works Solidified**
 212. **Works Consolidated**
 213. **Works Unified**
 214. **Works Integrated**
 215. **Works Combined**
 216. **Works Merged**
 217. **Works Joined**
 218. **Works Connected**
 219. **Works Linked**
 220. **Works Related**
 221. **Works Associated**
 222. **Works Affiliated**
 223. **Works Allied**
 224. **Works Partnered**
 225. **Works Collaborated**
 226. **Works Cooperated**
 227. **Works Assisted**
 228. **Works Helped**
 229. **Works Supported**
 230. **Works Backed**
 231. **Works Sponsored**
 232. **Works Funded**
 233. **Works Financed**
 234. **Works Invested**
 235. **Works Contributed**
 236. **Works Donated**
 237. **Works Gifted**
 238. **Works Bequeathed**
 239. **Works Inherited**<

**MANUFACTURE
AND CHILDREN FASH**



1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

2031

2032

2033

2034

2035

2036

2037

2038

2039

2040

2041

2042

2043

2044

2045

2046

2047

2048

2049

2050

2051

2052

2053

2054

2055

2056

2057

2058

2059

2060

2061

2062

2063

2064

2065

2066

2067

2068

2069

2070

2071

2072

2073

2074

2075

2076

2077

2078

2079

2080

2081

2082

2083

2084

2085

2086

2087

2088

2089

2090

2091

2092

2093

2094

2095

2096

2097

2098

2099

2100

2101

2102

2103

2104

2105

2106

2107

2108

2109

2110

2111

2112

2113

2114

2115

2116

2117

2118

2119

2120

2121

2122

2123

2124

2125

2126

2127

2128

2129

2130

2131

2132

2133

2134

2135

2136

2137

2138

2139

2140

2141

2142

2143

2144

2145

2146

2147

2148

2149

2150

2151

2152

2153

2154

2155

2156

2157

2158

2159

2160

2161

2162

2163

2164

2165

2166

2167

2168

2169

2170

2171

2172

2173

2174

2175

2176

2177

2178

2179

2180

2181

2182

2183

2184

2185

2186

2187

2188

2189

2190

2191

2192

2193

2194

2195

2196

2197

2198

2199

2200

2201

2202

2203

2204

2205

2206

2207

2208

2209

2210

2211

2212

2213

2214

2215

2216

2217

2218

2219

2220

2221

2222

2223

2224

2225

2226

2227

2228

2229

2230

2231

2232

2233

2234

2235

2236

2237

2238

2239

2240

2241

2242

2243

2244

2245

2246

2247

2248

2249

2250

2251

2252

2253

2254

2255

2256

2257

2258

2259

2260

2261

2262

2263

2264

2265

2266

2267

2268

2269

2270

2271

2272

2273

2274

2275

2276

2277

2278

2279

2280

2281

2282

2283

2284

2285

2286

2287

2288

2289

2290

2291

2292

2293

2294

2295

2296

2297

2298

2299

2300

2301

2302

2303

2304

2305

2306

2307

2308

2309

2310

2311

2312

2313

2314

2315

2316

2317

2318

2319

2320

2321

2322

2323

2324

2325

2326

2327

2328

2329

2330

2331

2332

2333

2334

2335

2336

2337

2338

2339

2340

2341

2342

2343

2344

2345

2346

2347

2348

2349

2350

2351

2352

2353

2354

2355

2356

2357

2358

2359

2360

2361

2362

2363

2364

2365

2366

2367

44-38861-1000

We
is proud to receive

We

is proud to receive

Award-winners fly high for Britain



THE following have been granted the Queen's Award for Export Achievement 1991:

Special projects division of A P V Baker, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire: machinery for making diapers/corn chips/breakfast cereals.

AgriSystems (Overseas), Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire: consultancy, managerial and technical services.

Allen Industrial, Bodelwyddan, Clwyd, Wales: motor airbrake hoses, cables and tubing.

Altkamer, Abingdon, Oxfordshire: automotive spare parts.

Arnold Designs, Chalfont, Stroud, Gloucestershire: decorative glass fibre laminates.

B & H Exchangers, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire: marine and industrial heat exchangers.

B H F (Engineering), Abingdon, Oxfordshire: glass container manufacturing equipment.

BOC Cryogenics, Guildford, Surrey: cryogenic plant for air separation.

B R G International, Stockport, Cheshire: rubber compound and granules for sports and leisure industry.

The Ballantyne Cashmere Company, Innerleithen, Peebleshire, Scotland: knitwear.

Baring Securities, London E1: stockbrokers.

Bechtel, London W6: engineering and construction contractors.

Bede Scientific Instruments, Bowburn, County Durham: X-ray analytical equipment and software.

Berna, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire: knitted fabrics.

Bess Trucks, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire: fork lift trucks.

Brett Martin, Mallow, Northern Ireland: plastic building products.

British Aerospace (Military Aircraft), Preston, Lancashire: military aircraft, associated equipment and systems.

British Alcan Rolled Products, Gerssard Cross, Buckinghamshire: aluminium coil, sheet and foil.

Bunting Biological Control, Colchester, Essex: biological control organisms.

Burlington Slate, Coniston, Cumbria: natural slate.

Burns Stewart Distillers, Burnhead, Glasgow, Scotland: Scotch whisky.

Cabletime, Newbury, Berkshire: cable tv switching systems.

Callidway Schweppes, Bournville, Birmingham: chocolate confectionery.

Campbell Distillers, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland: Scotch whisky.

Carrs of Sheffield (Manufacturing), Sheffield, South Yorkshire: silver plated photograph frames.

Ceres Research, Humnaby, North Yorkshire: sound measuring equipment.

Coates Coatings, Witney, Oxfordshire: metal coatings and inks.

The Cobb Breeding Company, Chelmsford, Essex: broiler breeding stock.

Com Dev Europe, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire: communications equipment for satellites.

Combustion Developments, Boreham, Essex: combustion analysers.

Constance Carroll Holdings, Skelmersdale, Lancashire: cosmetics.

Coria Medical, Cirencester, Gloucestershire: orthopaedic implants.

Cutting & Wear Resistance Developments, Rotherham, South Yorkshire: hardfacing materials for tools.

Cyberscience, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire: computer software.

Delcam International, Birmingham, West Midlands: computer systems and services.

Designs Gals, London W12: furnishing fabrics, wallpaper and soft furnishings.

Martin Duster, London NW1: medical books.

Maylews Works of Dr Post (UK), Londonderry, Northern Ireland: man-made fibres and synthetic rubbers.

Dunlopville UK, Harrogate, North Yorkshire: moulded latex foam products.

Kleinsman Quality Foods, Risop's, Stortford, Hertfordshire: preserves, marmalades and food gift packs.

English Provender Company, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire: preserves, condiments and food gift packs.

Extravest Designs, trading as Extravest by Elvira Karlsson, London W8: ladies' fashion clothing.

Fama Salomon & Trust, Dumfries, Berwickshire, Scotland: smoked salmon and trout.

Fibregride, Macclesfield, Cheshire: air-jet intermingling machine for filament, synthetic yarns.

Field Automotive, Croydon, Surrey: repair of aircraft engines, propellers and accessories.

Fisher Controls-Process Instrumentation, Leicester, Leicestershire: process control computer systems.

Flight Link Control, Alton, Hampshire: electronic joystick control.

Formica, North Shields, Tyne and Wear: plastic laminate sheets.

Gibson Centi-Tech, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands: casting machines and foundry equipment.

Graphic Engineering, Reading, Berkshire: studio lighting and studio systems.

H M B Salway, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk: remote operated underwater vehicles.

Harmon Engineering, Stockport-on-Tees, Cleveland: complex machined components and assemblies.

Hellon Yarns & Fibres, Ilverton, Devon: elastic yarns.

Hessfield Test Equipment, Redhill, Surrey: testing machines.

Harco Europe, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire: conventional and CNC metal cutting.

ICI Workstations Product Group, Bracknell, Berkshire: personal computers, terminals and accessories.

Industrial Market Research, London W6: market research.

The Carrington Mill of Laverack, Denny, Stirlingshire, Scotland: paperboard.

Ironspray, Cwmbran, Gwent: water gauge parts for scale and cost making machinery.

JEM Smoke Machine Company, Spilby, Lincolnshire: fog/smoke generating equipment.

J P W Loudspeakers, Plymouth, Devon: loudspeakers.

J S R Healthfood, Driffield, North Humberside: breeding pigs.

Key Organics, Camelford, Cornwall: agrochemical and pharmaceutical screening products.

Komatsu UK, Chester-le-Street, County Durham: earth moving equipment.

Lee Steel Strip, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: cold rolled steel strip.

Jeffrey S Levitt, trading as Mint & Bored, Edgware, Middlesex: antique tapestry and die-cast toys.

Lyland Ltd Holdings, Preston, Lancashire: panel van trucks and components.

Litsea Tweeds, Carlisle, Cumbria: textile fabrics.

Lisa Cablenda, Leeds, West Yorkshire: steel enclosures for computer peripherals.

Loughborough Sound Images, Loughborough, Leicestershire: computer sub-assemblies.

Loose Refrigeration, Curryford, County Down, Northern Ireland: hire of refrigeration equipment.

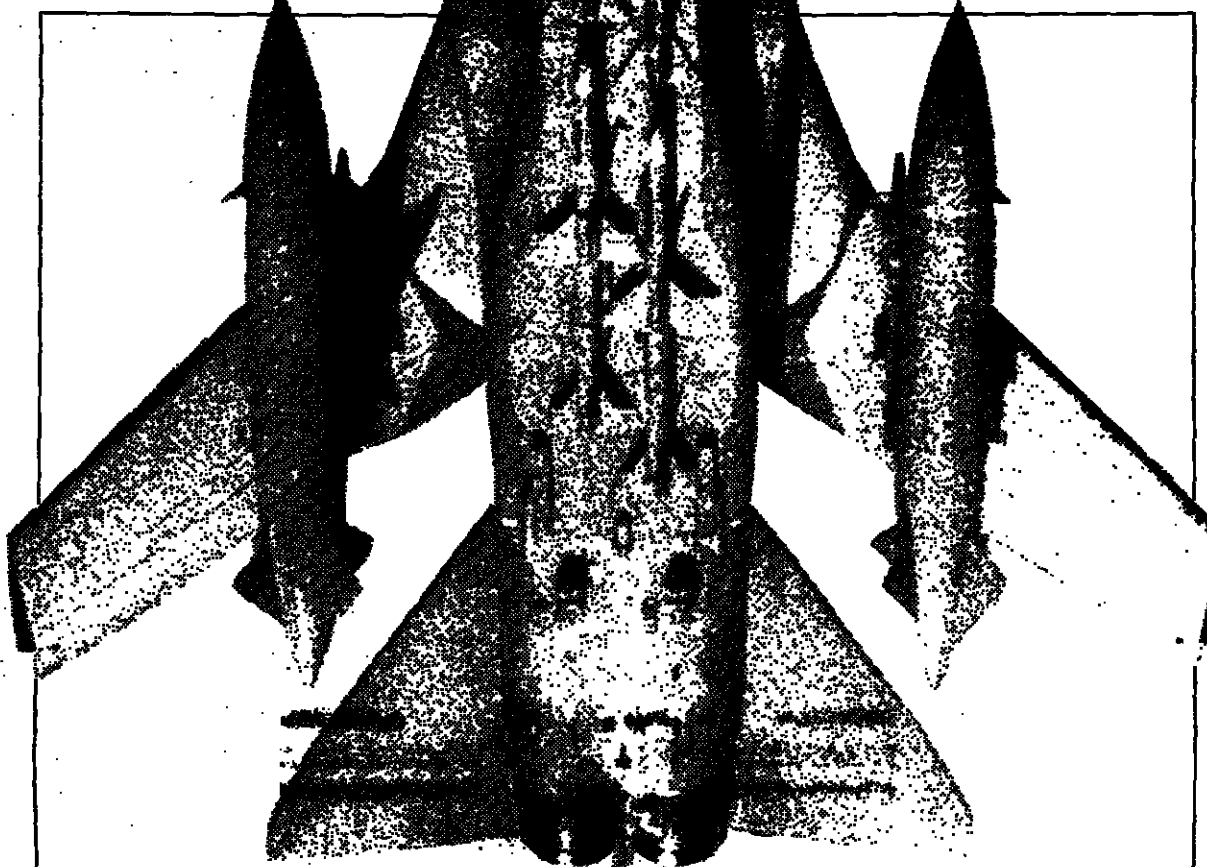
Stotfield Facility, international cellular subscriber division of



Yes smoking: on the lighter side, the JEM Smoke Machine Company produces on-stage special effects for pop stars and top shows such as the Swedish version of *Cats* (shown here)



Three-dimensional: Red Shragger, the chairman of Second Nature, west London, has within ten years built up a firm presence in the world market for pop-up explosive greeting cards



No ill-wind: Saudi Arabia has indicated that it wants to buy more of the Tornados fighter-bombers (shown above) which are built by British Aerospace in partnership with Germany and Italy. BAE's military aircraft division wins an export award for more than doubling its overseas earnings in the past three years. More Saudi orders should safeguard jobs on the line at Wharton, Lancashire, that assembles the Tornados, aircraft used by the

Matreola, Hitchin, Hertfordshire: cellular telephones.

Power Transformers division of NEI Peebles, East Piton, Edinburgh, Scotland: power transformers.

Neatich, Portsmouth, Hampshire: marine autopilots and navals.

Film coated optical components, Newbridge Networks, Newport, Gwent: multiplexors.

OCL Optical Coatings, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland: The Old Beamline Distillery Company, County Antrim, Northern Ireland: Irish whiskeys.

Oxford University Press, Oxford, Oxfordshire: academic books and journals.

John Partridge Sales, Rugby, Leicestershire: outwear and accessories.

B A Peters, Chichester, West Sussex: sport yachts and cruisers.

Phasys, Pocklington, North Humberside: trace elements for agriculture.

L E Pritchett & Company, trading as Pritchett Foods, Bromley, Kent: dried and liquid milk.

Quatro Biosystems, Manchester: medical laboratory instruments.

R K Textiles Composites Fibres, Altrincham, Cheshire: plant for making carbon and associated fibres and composites.

R S R, Penryn, Cornwall, Wales: medical diagnostic devices.

Royal Survey (UK), East Tullos, Aberdeen, Scotland: offshore positioning and survey services.

Redman Fisher Engineering, Tipson, West Midlands: steel flooring.

Ricardo Consulting Engineers, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex: consulting engineers.

Rigby-Maryland (Stainless), Liversedge, West Yorkshire: stainless steel wire.

Robertson Geologging, Couvyon, Gwynedd, Wales: geophysical borehole logging systems.

L A Rumbold, Camberley, Surrey: aircraft interior products.

Schmidt Manufacturing and Equipment (UK), Sutton, Cambridgeshire: suction sweeping vehicles.

Scientific Hospitals Supply, Liverpool, Merseyside: specialised nutritional products.

Second Nature, London W10: novelty greeting cards and seasonal decorations.

Securon (Amersham), Amersham, Buckinghamshire: automotive safety products.

Sinclair International, Norwich, Norfolk: fruit labelling machinery and labels.

Hosley division of John Smedley, Matlock, Derbyshire: knitwear.

Smith Wires, Halifax, West Yorkshire: carbon steel wires.

Medal manufacturing division of Spink & Son, London SW1: decorations and medals.

Starkey's Technicast, Hull, North Humberside: continuously cast iron bars.

Steiner group, Stanmore, Middlesex: hair and beauty services.

Son Valley Poultry, Hereford, Hereford & Worcester: poultry.

Synco, London N1: computer software engineering.

Technophone, Camberley, Surrey: cellular telephones.

Temco, Cinderford, Gloucestershire: un-insulated fine copper wires.

Thornhill Carpets, Manchester: Axminster and Wilton carpets.

United Merchant Bar, Scunthorpe, South Humberside: rolled steel and sections.

University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey: university teaching and technology transfer contracts.

Vision Engineering, Woking, Surrey: optical inspection instruments.

The Waybriers UK, Aspatia, Cumbria: tour operator for walking holidays.

Joseph Wedgwood & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire: ceramic tableware and ornamental ware.

Weesbiter, Kettering, Northamptonshire: breakfast cereals.

The Wellcome Foundation, London NW1: pharmaceuticals.

William Preece Engineering, Southwick, Warley, West Midlands: process engineering designers and contractors.

Henry Whitlam & Sons, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: steel forgings.

F G Wilson (Engineering), Newtownabbey, County Antrim, Northern Ireland: diesel planters.

Yours and Mine, London N7: ladies light outwear.

ZED Instruments, West Molesey, Surrey: laser engraving machinery and tunnel guidance equipment.

WC-disposable colostomy bags, Fibreguide, Macclesfield, Cheshire: air-jet for intermingling of continuous synthetic yarn.

Faseco (FS), Tamworth, Staffordshire: Solstat metal casting solidification simulation system.

GEC ALSTHOM Transmission & Distribution Projects (TADP), Stafford, Staffordshire: high voltage liquid cooled thyristor valve.

GPT Payphone Systems, Liverpool, Merseyside: cashless intelligent payphone services.

Galena Brew, Walsley, London NW10: canned draught Guinness.

ICI Catalase, Billingham, Cleveland: purification of gaseous and liquid hydrocarbons using new catalyst technology.

ICI Pharmaceuticals, Macclesfield, Cheshire: Zoladex a drug for treatment of prostate cancer.

The Drug Development Section of the Institute of Cancer Research, The Royal Cancer Hospital, Sutton, Surrey: platinum based anti-cancer drugs and carboplatin (jointly with The Johnson & Johnson Technology Centre and The Royal Marsden Hospital).

Intelligence Applications, Livingston, West Lothian, Scotland: Amethyst expert computer system for engineering applications.

Johnson Matthey Technology Centre, Reading, Berkshire: platinum based anti-cancer drugs and carboplatin (jointly with the ICR, Royal Cancer Hospital and the Royal Marsden Hospital).

Lebanon of Molecular Biology of the Medical Research Council, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire: laser scanning microscope (jointly with Biorad Microscience).

Military Communications Division of Marconi Communications Systems, Chelmsford, Essex: Scimitar H high-frequency combat radio.

Oxford Magnet Technology, Eynsham, Oxford: active-shield magnets for magnet resonance scanners.

Biometrics Division of Penny and Giles Blackwood, Blackwood, Gwent, Wales: measurement and recording of human movement by twin axes electrogoniometers.

Central Research Division Pfizer, Sandwich, Kent: Diacelan (fluconazole) for treatment of systemic fungal infections.

Portals, Overton, Basingstoke: windowed thread security paper.

Quantel, Newbury, Berkshire: graphic paintbox creative process system.

Redland Engineering, Crawley, Surrey: Redland Roof Tiles, Regent, Surrey, and Redland Technology, Swinton, Greater Manchester: use of heated rear windscreen of cars as a radio antenna.

Bede Scientific Instruments, Bowburn, County Durham: high resolution diffraction and topography systems for semiconductor characterisation.

Bio-Rad Microscience, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire: laser scanning microscope (jointly with Medical Research Council).

British Coal Technical Department, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire: extraction drum for dust and frictional ignition control at coalfields.

Gallium Arsenide Device Division of the Electronics Division of the Defence Research Agency, Malvern, Worcestershire: semiconductor optoelectronic components using advanced epitaxial techniques (jointly with STC Optical devices).

VLSI Design and Architecture Division of the Electronics Division of the Defence Research Agency, Malvern, Worcestershire: distributed array computer processor (jointly with AMT (Holding)).

Dorby Aerospace Gloucester, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: composite bladed propellers for commuter aircraft and hovercraft.

Edman Bros & Walsh (Stace), Lancing, West Sussex: pharmaceuticals Research and Development, Epsom, Surrey; Emsine, a thrombolytic drug; Solis Machine Dynamics, Stockfield, Northumberland: subsea cable ploughs.

Synco, London N1: Synco/2 computer software system.

Systematics, Bournemouth, Dorset: computer-aided software engineering.

TI Reynolds, Rings, Birmingham, West Midlands: True-form precision rings for engineering.

Telsis, Fareham, Hampshire: interactive voice equipment for automatic telephone services.

Wood Group Production Technology, Dyce, Aberdeenshire, Scotland: permanent downhole oilwell instrumentation.



THE following have been granted the Queen's Award for Technological Achievement 1991:

AMT (Holdings), Reading, Berkshire: distributed array computer processor (jointly with The Defence Research Agency).

Anson, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear: Anson longlife swivel joint used in steel pipe systems.

BSH Industries, Swinton, Greater Manchester: use of heated rear windscreen of cars as a radio antenna.

Bede Scientific Instruments, Bowburn, County Durham: high resolution diffraction and topography systems for semiconductor characterisation.

Bio-Rad Microscience, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire: laser scanning microscope (jointly with Medical Research Council).

British Coal Technical Department, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire: extraction drum for dust and frictional ignition control at coalfields.

Gallium Arsenide Device Division of the Electronics Division of the Defence Research Agency, Malvern, Worcestershire: semiconductor optoelectronic components using advanced epitaxial techniques (jointly with STC Optical devices).

VLSI Design and Architecture Division of the Electronics Division of the Defence Research Agency, Malvern, Worcestershire: distributed array computer processor (jointly with AMT (Holding)).

Dorby Aerospace Gloucester, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: composite bladed propellers for commuter aircraft and hovercraft.

Edman Bros & Walsh (Stace), Lancing, West Sussex: pharmaceuticals Research and Development, Epsom, Surrey; Emsine, a thrombolytic drug; Solis Machine Dynamics, Stockfield, Northumberland: subsea cable ploughs.

Synco, London N1: Synco/2 computer software system.

Systematics, Bournemouth, Dorset: computer-aided software engineering.

TI Reynolds, Rings, Birmingham, West Midlands: True-form precision rings for engineering.

Telsis, Fareham, Hampshire: interactive voice equipment for automatic telephone services.

Wood Group Production Technology, Dyce, Aberdeenshire, Scotland: permanent downhole oilwell instrumentation.

Prize for the team

TEAM effort is the key to winning a Queen's Award, as it goes to companies as a whole - management and workers, not just the chairman or chief executive.

The most outward signs of success are usually an award flag outside the winner's premises and inclusion of the emblem on the company's letterheads and advertisements.

The awards are formally conferred by a Grant of Appointment and take the form of a stainless steel emblem set in a transparent plastic block. Presentations are made on behalf of the Queen by her Lord Lieutenants at ceremonies normally held at the company's works so that employees can be present.

As an additional mark of recognition, the Queen will invite three representatives of every business to a reception at Buckingham Palace later.

An award is held for five

years and holders may seek a further award for new achievement beyond what is recognised by the previous award. For example, a dozen awards for export and six for technological achievement have been made this year to holders granted awards during the past five years.

The awards are made by the Queen on the advice of the prime minister, who is assisted by an advisory committee. Sir Robin Butler, the head of the Home Civil Service, chairs the committee. Other members are: Sir Peter Gregson, permanent secretary at the trade and industry department; Sir William Barlow, Sir Derek Hornby and Sir Brian Corby, all industrialists; Jack Jones, representing the TUC; Lord Limerick, the former chairman of British Invisibles; and two independent members, John E. Bolton, and J.M. Raisman.

IN TUNE with our achievement We are proud that our

BI-FI® electronic car aerial system using the rear screen heater has led to our receiving the

Queen's Award for Technological Achievement

BSH INDUSTRIES LTD.
BSH HOUSE, RUTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER M27 2AU

Queen's Award for Technological Achievement

SMD, designers and manufacturers of complete systems for remote subsea burial of pipelines and cables, is proud to receive its first Queen's Award to Industry

*** The World Force in Subsea Trenching ***

Soil Machine Dynamics Ltd
Beaumont House, Stockfield
Northumberland, NE43 7TN
Tel: 0661 842767 Fax: 0661 843637

FOR HIGH TECHNOLOGY NOISE MEASUREMENT

Girtus
RESEARCH LIMITED
Hamnaby, North Yorkshire, YO14 9PL (0723) 891655.

THE QUEEN'S AWARD FOR EXPORT ACHIEVEMENT

Inveresk Limited
Carrongrove Paperboard Mill,
Denny, Stirlingshire,
FK6 5HN.
Tel: 0324 823222 Fax: 0324 826248

Manufacturers of high quality coated board
A BSI Registered Firm

Inveresk

MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES AND CHILDREN FASHION CLOTHING

YOURS & MINE

144 SEVEN SISTERS ROAD
LONDON W7 7NR
Telephone 071-272 7750 (10 lines)
Fax: 071-283 8277

Weetabix Ltd.

Is proud to receive The Queen's Award for export achievement

Testing time for the new tests

Thousands of 14-year-olds will face the pilot standard assessment tasks this term, despite widespread controversy. David Tytler reports

Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, has described the pilot standard assessment tasks (SATs) as "elaborate nonsense", but they still loom for 12,000 pupils aged 14 in 80 state schools in England and Wales this term.

The subjects will be mathematics, science, technology and English. Despite a request from Mr Clarke to think again about the tests, the School Examinations and Assessment Council has decided that the pilots should continue so that it can make recommendations later this year.

Teachers agree with Mr Clarke that SATs are too cumbersome, and that spread over six weeks for every subject they get in the way of routine teaching. The problem is that the obvious alternative to complicated assessments of project work, which is the simple paper-and-pencil test of knowledge much favoured by Mr Clarke, is unacceptable to many teachers because they do not like a pass-or-fail system.

SATs will eventually have to be taken by all children at seven, 11 and 14. The first full-scale tests for all seven-year-olds are already taking place amid much controversy. Teachers claim they are still too time-consuming, despite undergoing drastic trimming after last year's disastrous pilot tests.

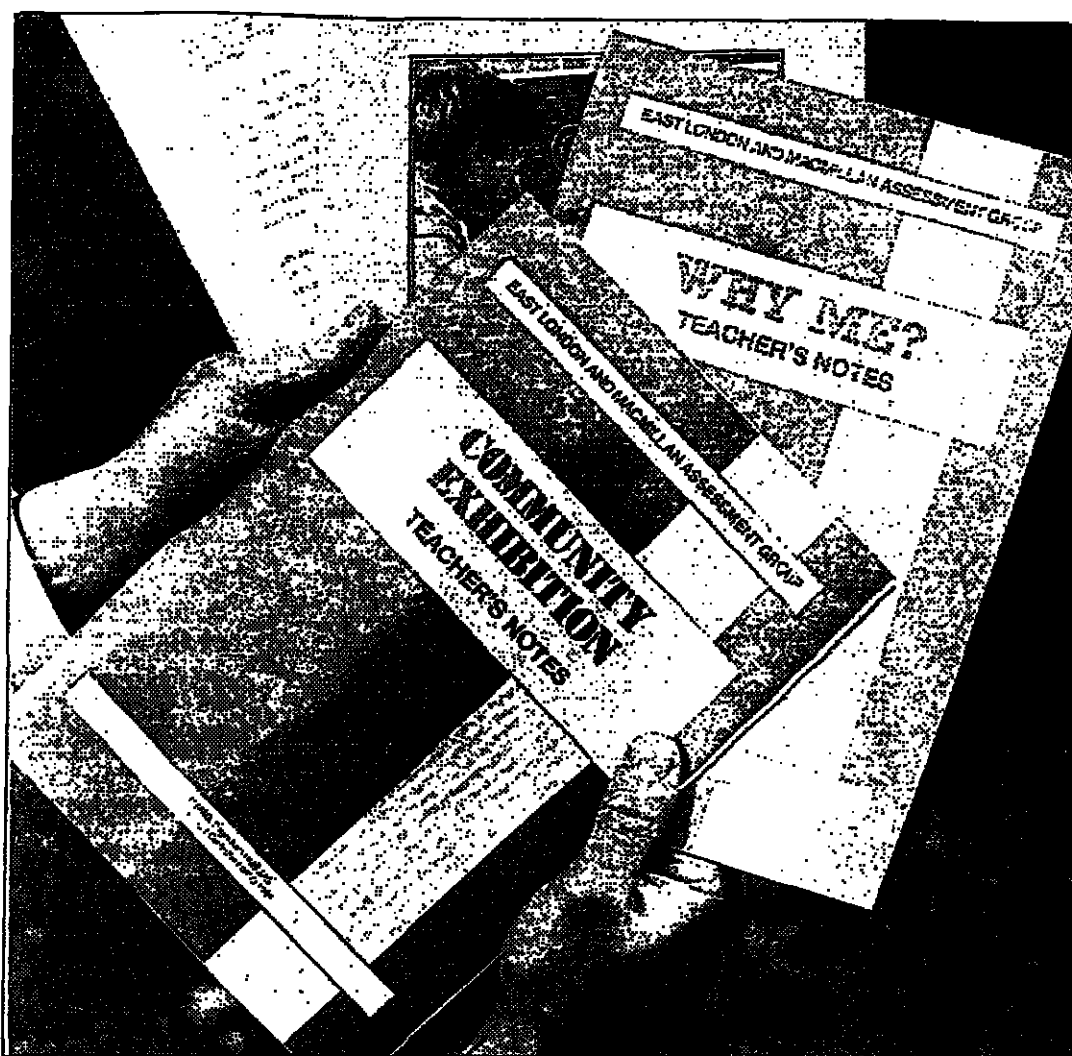
At the weekend it was reported that the tests for seven-year-olds could run into further trouble because two separate parents, one in Devon and the other in Leeds, are using a legal loophole in the 1988 Education Act to have the tests suspended for their children.

The English SATs for 14-year-olds (Key Stage 3), prepared by the East London and Macmillan Assessment Group, show what the pilot schools face.

They include three projects intended to test speaking and listening, reading and writing: Telling Tales (pupils narrate an experience and then write it down), Why Me? (pupils describe something happening to them in their school), and organising a Community Exhibition (see below). Teachers receive a 48-page assessment guide, a video and explanatory booklet, five charts and ten-pages of guidelines.

All students have a simple leaflet explaining the aims of assessment, advising them to read the notes carefully, discuss them with a classmate, if it will help, and ask the teacher about anything they do not understand.

There is general agreement that tests on this scale are unmanageable, but the more teachers complain, the more likely they are to be forced towards Mr Clarke's simple and quick formal tests.



Way ahead or elaborate nonsense? SAT projects that have sparked controversy among teachers

A question of justice

ROMAN Catholic bishops in England and Wales are so concerned about the effects of opting-out on their schools that they are to hold a special conference in June. The bishops say the proposed growth in the number of grant-maintained schools will make it difficult to ensure a balanced range of educational provision. The questions to be considered at the conference include the "justice" of opting-out, Catholic schools will be asked to decide whether they have only themselves to think of when applying to become grant-maintained or whether they should consider the community as a whole.

Defiant mums

A HIGH Court appeal over whether the London borough of Bromley can legally operate a "local schools for local children" policy is to go ahead, despite warnings that it could cause educational chaos. Two judges ruled last week that the case brought by three mothers of children from New Eltham, just outside the borough, raised questions of great importance and should proceed. The mothers claim they have been denied the right to send children to their chosen schools by the borough's "unlawful" policy of giving preferential treatment to Bromley pupils when allocating places. Other authorities operating similar policies will be affected by the result of the case. If Bromley's policy is ruled as unlawful, the council could be forced to reorganise its allocation for the academic year beginning in September.

Words for Japan

PUPILS at a Cardiff school are helping do research on one of the first books of its kind - a Japanese-Welsh dictionary. Children at Glantaf School are advising pupils at a girls' school in Shimon City, Japan, where the book is being compiled, through an exchange of letters. Japanese is now taught in six Welsh schools and Welsh pupils will take their first GCSE Japanese examinations this summer.

Soprano support

TOO few primary school children hear the true soprano voice because it is rarely heard in popular music or their music

teacher is a man, says the Music Curriculum Association. As a result, the singing of many children is stiff, chesty and unpitched. "If this pattern is to be accepted in schools, the rich and rewarding soprano song repertoire itself will be sacrificed too," the association says. In its response to the national curriculum working report on music, the association says all primary children, particularly if their teacher is a man, should be sung to by a female teacher or a mother with a soprano voice.

Homework hassles

A SURVEY from the government's examination advisers surprised nobody this week in announcing that regular homework helped children to obtain good examination results. The survey, however, said little about the difficulties of ensuring that homework was done.



John Sutton, the general secretary of the Secondary Heads Association, said: "Most schools would say that homework is a good thing and expect it to be done. Parents like it. But there has always been the problem of what to do about children who fail to do it. Some schools enter into contracts with parents, who agree to assist the school in ensuring the homework is completed. Where a parent has not signed, teachers still set the homework but do not press for its completion."

Young farmers

CHILDREN will be able to help to weigh a pig or even watch the birth of a calf under the new education scheme just introduced on the working farmyard at Thorpe Park, the Surrey leisure centre. The programme has been drawn up to meet national curriculum requirements, particularly in science, mathematics and technology. There will also be practical demonstrations in old crafts.

DAVID TYTLER

ENGLISH SAT FOR KEY STAGE 3 (14-year-olds)

Community Exhibition

Teacher's notes: Students are required to put together an exhibition about the community or communities to which they belong or in which they have an interest.

The content is determined by the teacher and/or the students. Students decide the structure and sequence of their own work. The project requires fuller planning than other SATs and makes greater demands on the teacher. Ideally, it needs more time to complete than others.

There are three stages: planning what to investigate; carrying out the investigation; arranging and mounting the exhibition.

The exhibition should be staged for the whole school or even the public. Students are required to keep a notebook, which may include:

- a notebook for ideas;
- a diary on work in progress and undertaken;
- an informal exchange of views

where students can ask for advice or raise questions, which may be crucial for reluctant students). A journal of this kind is primarily informal and exploratory. If students see it simply as a further means of assessment, they may not gain much benefit. You will need to give careful thought to the possible functions of the journal before you introduce it to students.

Students will need:

- to understand clearly what they should be doing;
- ready access to the materials they will use;
- the use of the school library and computers;
- storage space for work and equipment.

Assessment opportunities: Speaking and listening: The introduction of the project when students discuss their themes and develop their investigation plans;

- discussion with students about their plans;

the possibility that some students would wish to present their plans and programmes of work to the class.

Reading and writing:

There are no set reading tests nor any required writing for this project so it becomes increasingly important that plans should be completed in consultation. You may need to advise some reassignment to ensure adequate coverage of all the tasks - you might, for example, recommend a letter of protest to a local newspaper or the reading of a pamphlet on local history.

It is possible that some students will do comparatively little reading or writing which specifically involves an imaginative or literary emphasis. In such cases it is not necessary to manufacture a literary component, particularly when you have adequate evidence of such work elsewhere.

Classroom management: You will have a number of organisational considerations:

Some students may wish to work individually. If so, you will need to consider how to involve them productively in speaking and listening activities.

The composition of some groups may need to be amended to allow students with common interests to work together.

It may be necessary to mediate between some groups, if you wish to avoid duplication.

Students may well need access to resources outside the classroom

STUDENT GUIDE TO AN ENGLISH SAT

A Standard Assessment Task, or SAT as it is often called, is a programme of work which you will do in English lessons for a period of three or five weeks. The SAT involves you in work which will help your teacher to look closely at your progress in English.

In three years' time all students of your age will be asked to do a SAT. This year, some schools are trying them out to see how they work. A SAT will be like the work you do

in your normal English lessons if you are used to working on projects or with themes. You will probably be asked:

- to discuss your ideas in groups;
- present your ideas to the class;
- read a variety of texts;
- write notes and use them to help your work;
- write about the topic in some way.

You may also find that you are asked to:

- watch a video and discuss it;
- listen to a tape.

Much of the work you do will be familiar to you. Where it is not familiar, we hope you find it interesting.

PRESENTATION

Your teacher will be finding out whether your best work shows that you can make your work really attractive for someone to read. How well do you:

- make your handwriting clear and easy to read?
- lay out your work?
- check your final version for spelling?

EDUCATION

To Place Your Advertisement

071-481 1066

Focus On... SUMMER SCHOOLS

WARWICK INTERNATIONAL CHORAL FESTIVAL
Artistic Director: Simon Halsey
21-28 July 1991
Join us in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the festival with a weekend of music-making in a beautiful setting at Warwick University. The festival is a unique opportunity for chorists of all ages to perform in a world-class choir. For further details, contact: Simon Halsey, Warwick University, 15th Avenue, Warwick, CV4 7AL. Tel: 01927 521111. Fax: 01927 521112.

MISSENDEN SUMMER SCHOOL
JULY 28-AUGUST 24
Wide variety of specialist and regular classes offered.
ART - CRAFT - TEXTILES
PHOTOGRAPHY - DANCE - FASHION - WRITING
Weekend courses all year round.
Brochure: MISSENDEN ABBEY, 7000 MISSENDEN, BUCKINGHAM, MK35 9SD. Tel: 0494 50222.

PAINT AT ESCAT
In the foothills of the Pyrenees, South of France.
Tasteful, friendly farmhouse atmosphere. Beginners or Professional artists welcome.
ALL YEAR AROUND
Maggie Horner
31160 Montastruc de-
France
Tel: (010 33) 61 97 59 63

Summer Schools
Dry Stone Walling
Sculpture and Pottery
Short term adult summer studies with full board accommodation.
Contact: Ruth Hadden
(Cardiff Office)
The Polytechnic of North Wales
Tel: (0492) 42258 or 42181

WATER COLOUR AT WOELEY
Wooley's "Watercolour World" and growing course have been set in the beautiful grounds of Wooley Hall, a 16th century house in the heart of the North York Moors National Park.
The Old Currier House is a member of ARCA - The Artistic Residential College Association.

LEARN STRESS MANAGEMENT THROUGH ASSERTIVENESS
Days in Newcastle
Participants will gain a new insight into their own behaviour and learn to deal with stress effectively.
Workshop - mornings
Self or audio exercises
Refreshments - evenings
Phone: (0706) 223463.

DYSLEXIA SUMMER SCHOOL
For children between 8-14 yrs
will be held at the Grange School, London, Leamington, July 21-27 + July 28-Aug 3rd
The second week will be held in conjunction with Meres.
Details from:
Mrs Ruth Boller
Tel: (0779) 8103

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
(THE COMMON PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION)
Applications are invited from graduates for this post which involves applications for Certificates of Eligibility from those who wish to take the Common Professional Examination (CPE) and complete the Academic Stage of Training for the Bar prior to the Vocational Stage. The successful applicant, who should have considerable administrative experience, will be required to act as Assistant Secretary to the Common Professional Examination Board.

Salary will be according to age, qualifications and experience. Salary scales applicable are: £14,350 to £17,365 and £18,210 to £22,745 per annum. All salaries are inclusive of a London Allowance of £1,767 per annum (under review).
The appointment will be as soon as practicable. Further details are available from the Sub-Dean, The Council of Legal Education, 4 Grey's Inn Place, London WC1R 5DX. (Tel: 071 404 5787).
The closing date for applications is Friday 10th May 1991.

POSTS

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
(THE COMMON PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION)
Applications are invited from graduates for this post which involves applications for Certificates of Eligibility from those who wish to take the Common Professional Examination (CPE) and complete the Academic Stage of Training for the Bar prior to the Vocational Stage. The successful applicant, who should have considerable administrative experience, will be required to act as Assistant Secretary to the Common Professional Examination Board.

Salary will be according to age, qualifications and experience. Salary scales applicable are: £14,350 to £17,365 and £18,210 to £22,745 per annum. All salaries are inclusive of a London Allowance of £1,767 per annum (under review).
The appointment will be as soon as practicable. Further details are available from the Sub-Dean, The Council of Legal Education, 4 Grey's Inn Place, London WC1R 5DX. (Tel: 071 404 5787).
The closing date for applications is Friday 10th May 1991.

POSTS

EAST EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP
AN INITIATIVE BY VSO
We are looking for
SECONDARY LEVEL ARTS AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS
FOR BULGARIA,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY,
POLAND AND ROMANIA
for two year postings starting September 1991

East European Partnership is expanding its teaching programme in Eastern Europe and is in a position to offer a variety of teaching posts including English and General Studies.
Successful applicants are likely to have RSL, PGCE or recognised TQF, qualification such as RSL Cert, and some teaching experience. They will also have a firm interest in Eastern Europe.
Accommodation, travel medical expenses, and local salary provided.
East European Partnership is an initiative by VSO, which has further vacancies for Maths and Science teachers.

If you are interested call 081-780 2841 or write to us at:
VSO, 15 Pelican Court,
225 Fulham Road,
London SW15 1AZ.

POSTS

Royal College of Music
ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATOR
The College offers a new post for an Academic Administrator from September 1991. The successful candidate will provide administrative support to the academic management team with particular reference to the College's new BMus (RCM) course. He/she will report to the Head of Undergraduate Studies.

The position is suitable for those with performing, teaching and some administrative experience who wish to work with staff and students at this leading international Conservatoire. Salary range is £18,000 to £20,000 pa.
Applications in writing, accompanied by a CV and the name/address of two referees, should be sent to the Bursar, Royal College of Music, Prince Consort Road, London SW7 2BS, to arrive by 7 May 1991.

Doncaster College
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES DIVISION
HEAD OF SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
A new post in the management structure of the Division provides a challenging opportunity for a person to demonstrate management skills and enterprise. The Business Studies area is a fast-growing one and includes courses covering First, National and Higher National in Business and Finance at BTEC level, Secretarial and Business Information Technology. The Division also provides courses in Management, Professional Studies, Hotel and Catering and Health and Social Studies.

This post carries a high degree of managerial responsibilities and we are seeking to appoint a person with appropriate qualifications, extensive experience and the ability to develop the school (a teaching qualification is not essential). The person appointed will be expected to co-ordinate the work in the School of Business, encourage and maintain a high profile in this important area of the College's work and be committed to enterprise and expansion. He/she will report directly to the Head of Division.
The appointment is offered from 1 September 1991 and interviews will be held on 15 May.
Salary scale: Management grade points 8-11, £23,142-£25,107.
Application forms and further particulars available from Personnel Administration, Doncaster College, Waterdale, Doncaster DN1 3EX. Telephone: (0302) 322122 Ext 201 or 203.
Closing date for applications 3 May 1991.
We are an equal opportunity employer and welcome applications irrespective of race, gender or disabilities.

HEATHFIELD SCHOOL, ASCOT, BERKSHIRE

Appointment of Head
The Governing Council of Heathfield School invites applications for the post of Head of this well-known Girls Boarding School in succession to Mrs. S. E. Watkins who will have completed a ten-year term in 1992. The new Head will be expected to take up responsibilities from 1st April 1992.

The successful candidate will be an Honours Graduate of a University in the United Kingdom with considerable teaching experience and a communicant member of the Church of England.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from:
The Clerk to the Governing Council of Heathfield School
c/o 10 New Square
Lincoln's Inn
London WC2A 3QG

The closing date for applications is Monday 20th May 1991.

Doncaster College
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES DIVISION
HEAD OF SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
A new post in the management structure of the Division provides a challenging opportunity for a person to demonstrate management skills and enterprise. The Business Studies area is a fast-growing one and includes courses covering First, National and Higher National in Business and Finance at BTEC level, Secretarial and Business Information Technology. The Division also provides courses in Management, Professional Studies, Hotel and Catering and Health and Social Studies.

This post carries a high degree of managerial responsibilities and we are seeking to appoint a person with appropriate qualifications, extensive experience and the ability to develop the school (a teaching qualification is not essential). The person appointed will be expected to co-ordinate the work in the School of Business, encourage and maintain a high profile in this important area of the College's work and be committed to enterprise and expansion. He/she will report directly to the Head of Division.
The appointment is offered from 1 September 1991 and interviews will be held on 15 May.
Salary scale: Management grade points 8-11, £23,142-£25,107.
Application forms and further particulars available from Personnel Administration, Doncaster College, Waterdale, Doncaster DN1 3EX. Telephone: (0302) 322122 Ext 201 or 203.
Closing date for applications 3 May 1991.
We are an equal opportunity employer and welcome applications irrespective of race, gender or disabilities.

Doncaster College
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES DIVISION
HEAD OF SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
A new post in the management structure of the Division provides a challenging opportunity for a person to demonstrate management skills and enterprise. The Business Studies area is a fast-growing one and includes courses covering First, National and Higher National in Business and Finance at BTEC level, Secretarial and Business Information Technology. The Division also provides courses in Management, Professional Studies, Hotel and Catering and Health and Social Studies.

This post carries a high degree of managerial responsibilities and we are seeking to appoint a person with appropriate qualifications, extensive experience and the ability to develop the school (a teaching qualification is not essential). The person appointed will be expected to co-ordinate the work in the School of Business, encourage and maintain a high profile in this important area of the College's work and be committed to enterprise and expansion. He/she will report directly to the Head of Division.
The appointment is offered from 1 September 1991 and interviews will be held on 15 May.
Salary scale: Management grade points 8-11, £23,142-£25,107.
Application forms and further particulars available from Personnel Administration, Doncaster College, Waterdale, Doncaster DN1 3EX. Telephone: (0302) 322122 Ext 201 or 203.
Closing date for applications 3 May 1991.
We are an equal opportunity employer and welcome applications irrespective of race, gender or disabilities.

Doncaster College
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES DIVISION
HEAD OF SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
A new post in the management structure of the Division provides a challenging opportunity for a person to demonstrate management skills and enterprise. The Business Studies area is a fast-growing one and includes courses covering First, National and Higher National in Business and Finance at BTEC level, Secretarial and Business Information Technology. The Division also provides courses in Management, Professional Studies, Hotel and Catering and Health and Social Studies.

This post carries a high degree of managerial responsibilities and we are seeking to appoint a person with appropriate qualifications, extensive experience and the ability to develop the school (a teaching qualification is not essential). The person appointed will be expected to co-ordinate the work in the School of Business, encourage and maintain a high profile in this important area of the College's work and be committed to enterprise and expansion. He/she will report directly to the Head of Division.
The appointment is offered from 1 September 1991 and interviews will be held on 15 May.
Salary scale: Management grade points 8-11, £23,142-£25,107.
Application forms and further particulars available from Personnel Administration, Doncaster College, Waterdale, Doncaster DN1 3EX. Telephone: (0302) 322122 Ext 201 or 203.
Closing date for applications 3 May 1991.
We are an equal opportunity employer and welcome applications irrespective of race, gender or disabilities.

Doncaster College
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES DIVISION
HEAD OF SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
A new post in the management structure of the Division provides a challenging opportunity for a person to demonstrate management skills and enterprise. The Business Studies area is a fast-growing one and includes courses covering First, National and Higher National in Business and Finance at BTEC level, Secretarial and Business Information Technology. The Division also provides courses in Management, Professional Studies, Hotel and Catering and Health and Social Studies.

This post carries a high degree of managerial responsibilities and we are seeking to appoint a person with appropriate qualifications, extensive experience and the ability to develop the school (a teaching qualification is not essential). The person appointed will be expected to co-ordinate the work in the School of Business, encourage and maintain a high profile in this important area of the College's work and be committed to enterprise and expansion. He/she will report directly to the Head of Division.
The appointment is offered from 1 September 1991 and interviews will be held on 15 May.
Salary scale: Management grade points 8-11, £23,142-£25,107.
Application forms and further particulars available from Personnel Administration, Doncaster College, Waterdale, Doncaster DN1 3EX. Telephone: (0302) 322122 Ext 201 or 203.
Closing date for applications 3 May 1991.
We are an equal opportunity employer and welcome applications irrespective of race, gender or disabilities.

Fax Numbers:

071-481 9313
071-782 7828

FELSTED SCHOOL

HEAD OF THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Applications are invited for the Headship of this well established Preparatory School which enjoys close links with the Senior School. The position will become vacant in January 1992. The School has a high academic record and approximately two thirds of the boys are boarders. The present Head is a member of IAPS. The successful candidate will be an Honours graduate and a communicant member of the Church of England.

Applications, together with a full curriculum vitae and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three referees should be sent to arrive no later than the 8th May, to:

The Clerk to the Governors, Ingram Close, Felsted School, Felsted, Dunmow, Essex CM6 3JG from whom further details may be obtained.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL
NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX, HA6 2HT
Central London - 40 minutes
Salary Scale - £13,000 - £23,300
Additional Responsibility Allowances
Accommodation available
require for September 1991 on an additional

SCIENTIST
to join a strong department. Ideally applicants will be capable of teaching Physics, Chemistry, Biology in the Lower School, A-level teaching in Physics or Chemistry will be available to suitably qualified candidates.
An ability to coach games, especially rugby football, will be a distinct advantage - and the candidate will want to play a full part in the life of the School - a Christian foundation that has always by statute "admitted pupils of all nations and countries".
Applications to include C.V. and names of two referees to Headmaster. Tel: Northwood (09274) 21850

TRINITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL
ADMINISTRATOR
required for Sept 1st, or as soon as possible thereafter, for this Anglican and Interdenominational Theological College. The person appointed will be part of the senior management of the College, with responsibility for its business and financial affairs. This opportunity for its involvement in the vital work of training people for Christian ministry is open to men or women, lay or ordained.
Details from: The Principal's Secretary, Trinity College, Stoke Hill, Bristol BS9 1JF. Closing date for applications: Wednesday May 8th 1991.

REPTON SCHOOL
HMC Boarding and
500 Boys: 65 Sixth Form
(Only 100 places available throughout the year)
For details of our facilities and to arrange a visit, contact:
The Headmaster, Repton School, Repton, Derby DE1 3RE
Tel: 0533 771111

UNDER MASTER DIRECTOR OF STUDIES
This is a new post in the management structure of the Division provides a challenging opportunity for a person to demonstrate management skills and enterprise. The Business Studies area is a fast-growing one and includes courses covering First, National and Higher National in Business and Finance at BTEC level, Secretarial and Business Information Technology. The Division also provides courses in Management, Professional Studies, Hotel and Catering and Health and Social Studies.

This post carries a high degree of managerial responsibilities and we are seeking to appoint a person with appropriate qualifications, extensive experience and the ability to develop the school (a teaching qualification is not essential). The person appointed will be expected to co-ordinate the work in the School of Business, encourage and maintain a high profile in this important area of the College's work and be committed to enterprise and expansion. He/she will report directly to the Head of Division.
The appointment is offered from 1 September 1991 and interviews will be held on 15 May.
Salary scale: Management grade points 8-11, £23,142-£25,107.
Application forms and further particulars available from Personnel Administration, Doncaster College, Waterdale, Doncaster DN1 3EX. Telephone: (0302) 322122 Ext 201 or 203.
Closing date for applications 3 May 1991.
We are an equal opportunity employer and welcome applications irrespective of race, gender or disabilities.

This post carries a high degree of managerial responsibilities and we are seeking to appoint a person with appropriate qualifications, extensive experience and the ability to develop the school (a teaching qualification is not essential). The person appointed will be expected to co-ordinate the work in the School of Business, encourage and maintain a high profile in this important area of the College's work and be committed to enterprise and expansion. He/she will report directly to the Head of Division.
The appointment is offered from 1 September 1991 and interviews will be held on 15 May.
Salary scale: Management grade points 8-11, £23,142-£25,107.
Application forms and further particulars available from Personnel Administration, Doncaster College, Waterdale, Doncaster DN1 3EX. Telephone: (0302) 322122 Ext 201 or 203.
Closing date for applications 3 May 1991.
We are an equal opportunity employer and welcome applications irrespective of race, gender or disabilities.

This post carries a high degree of managerial responsibilities and we are seeking to appoint a person with appropriate qualifications, extensive experience and the ability to develop the school (a teaching qualification is not essential). The person appointed will be expected to co-ordinate the work in the School of Business, encourage and maintain a high profile in this important area of the College's work and be committed to enterprise and expansion. He/she will report directly to the Head of Division.
The appointment is offered from 1 September 1991 and interviews will be held on 15 May.
Salary scale: Management grade points 8-11, £23,142-£25,107.
Application forms and further particulars available from Personnel Administration, Doncaster College, Waterdale, Doncaster DN1 3EX. Telephone: (0302) 322122 Ext 201 or 203.
Closing date for applications 3 May 1991.
We are an equal opportunity employer and welcome applications irrespective of race, gender or disabilities.

This post carries a high degree of managerial responsibilities and we are seeking to appoint a person with appropriate qualifications, extensive experience and the ability to develop the school (a teaching qualification is not essential). The person appointed will be expected to co-ordinate the work in the School of Business, encourage and maintain a high profile in this important area of the College's work and be committed to enterprise and expansion. He/she will report directly to the Head of Division.
The appointment is offered from 1 September 1991 and interviews will be held on 15 May.
Salary scale: Management grade points 8-11, £23,142-£25,107.
Application forms and further particulars available from Personnel Administration, Doncaster College, Waterdale, Doncaster DN1 3EX. Telephone: (0302) 322122 Ext 201 or 203.
Closing date for applications 3 May 1991.
We are an equal opportunity employer and welcome applications irrespective of race, gender or disabilities.

Tough tactics in the war on truancy

The government is to name schools with truants and wants to raise fines for parents to £1,000.

David Tytler reports

Alice was 14, bored and unhappy at her inner-city school. In particular, she could not understand maths lessons. One afternoon last year she decided to go home to watch television. Her first "bunk-off" from school proved surprisingly easy and led to others.

At the same time Alice's parents' marriage was in difficulty and they argued over her annual report. She took the easy way out. She stayed at home until the education welfare officer went to see her family.

Alice is now back at school and her parents are living apart, but at least they are all talking to one another. With any luck Alice will stay at school. She did not become involved in crime, but many truants do, turning to shoplifting or petty pilfering, says Inspector Roger Holmes, the police community liaison officer in Bradford city centre, West Yorkshire.

He says that whenever a joint police and education department truancy patrol operates in the city centre, crime falls by 10 or 15 per cent.

John Patten, the Home Office minister, accepts that offending and truancy are closely linked. A recent Cambridge survey showed that 48 per cent of offenders had been truants.

Under the Criminal Justice Bill before Parliament, the maximum fine for parents who fail to ensure that their children attend school regularly will rise from £400 to £1,000. The courts will also have the power under the Children Act to bind over parents when their offspring offend, or issue orders enforcing attendance or stopping children going out after a certain time at night. The change is aimed at "the delinquent parents of those who might become delinquent children", Mr Patten says.

In Bradford, in the mid Eighties, city centre sweeps by police force truancy patrols would find 100 to 120 truanting children aged from eight to 15. They were put in a van and taken to school, says Martin Holmes, says this achieved nothing and a new and more successful approach was adopted.



Up and away: two children skip over the school railings to become part of the truancy statistics the government is trying to remedy

Now, working in pairs, four teams of uniformed police and an education welfare officer tour the city centre up to 18 times a year. Once identified, the child is taken back to the education welfare department and the parents called in. The police have no further involvement and together the welfare officer and the family try to find the reason for the truanting and decide on suitable action.

The scheme has an 80 per cent success rate, Inspector Holmes says, but there have been no patrols so far this year because the police lack the resources. The practice will be resumed as soon as possible, if only on a reduced scale.

The government announced a campaign last week to tackle the unacceptable truancy level in all secondary schools, particularly in inner cities. Under the proposals, all schools in England will have to register pupils for both morning and afternoon sessions from this August, and report their truancy rates for every school year from August 1992.

Establishing a league table of schools and fining parents are not the answer to truancy, says Martin Groot, deputy education director of Gwent, southeast Wales. "Our truancy is a social rather than an

educational issue. Comparing different types of schools is pointless," he says. "Monmouth comprehensive, for example, with its supportive parents and truancy-free, hard-working pupils, has nothing in common with inner-city schools that serve deprived council estates in Newport, where 15 per cent of pupils are missing every day."

Newport is about to adopt an American truancy prevention programme called Cities in Schools, which is also being considered by West Glamorgan, Sheffield and Tower Hamlets and Hounslow in London. The programme has successfully returned 30,000 truants a year to schools in the United States.

The programme, recently endorsed by President Bush, has received finance from the federal government and is due to expand its operations to cover 500,000 pupils by 1995. Michael Spillane, the programme's British coordinator, says: "It works by bringing together community groups, industrialists and teachers to make school more relevant to youngsters' lives. That can be achieved by changing the curriculum, improving its delivery or providing realistic goals for pupils unable to cope with traditional examinations."

He expects Newport's first Cities in Schools programme will start in September, supported by businesses from British Steel and Grand Metropolitan to TV-am. In the United States business people adopt a one-to-one relationship with truants, which sometimes opens up valuable career opportunities for deprived children, many of whom envisage a life-time on the dole. In Britain, the school inspectors reported that in 1988 the average attendance in primary schools was 91.9 per cent compared with 89.5 per cent in secondary schools, but

research by John Gray and David Jesson, of Sheffield university, showed that 6 per cent had stayed away from school for days or weeks at a time, and about 10 per cent said they had missed particular days or lessons during their last year.

The inspectors' survey of 40,000 15-year-olds at 2,300 secondary schools, from 1984 to 1988, said there was little evidence to suggest truancy was becoming worse and that there was little difference in truancy cases between boys and girls. Serious truancy, however, was worse in inner-city schools, where the figure rose to 10 per cent, while selective truancy went up to 13 per cent.

One in five secondary schools had a serious truancy rate of more than 10 per cent, and at one in 12 schools more than 20 per cent of pupils said they regularly played truant. About one in four inner-city schools had a truancy rate of more than 10 per cent, and at about one in eight schools more than 20 per cent of pupils were serious truants. Almost twice as many inner-city schools had these high proportions of serious truancy as those elsewhere.

There were also marked differences between examination re-

	Inner City %	All %
Never	48	45
The odd day or lesson	36	32
For particular days or lessons	10	13
For days or weeks at a time	6	10

Source: Youth Cohort Study of England and Wales, 1984-88

Banking on a top career

Engineering students snap up City jobs

Even the most successful initiatives in education have a way of turning out differently from the original plans, as a celebratory gathering at Oxford university showed last week.

The eight directors of a set of pioneering advanced engineering courses met their founder, Lord Dainton, to assess progress almost a decade after the first students graduated. Recruitment is now at almost five times the original level, and numbers are expected to double again in the next few years.

Instead of joining the ranks of manufacturing industry, as the scheme intended, however, many of the graduates are heading for the City. At Oxford, in particular, a majority of those taking the engineering, economics and management degree, have taken jobs with banks, management consultants or other commercial organisations.

Lord Dainton is not discouraged by the trend. "They will take some knowledge of technology into the City and might even persuade the City to become less short-termist."

The high proportion of sponsored students, many of whom are tied to their firms initially, ensures that the Oxford pattern is not universal. The scheme already boasts several managing directors among those who have taken the shop floor route.

Several universities have introduced four-year engineering degrees since the elite programme was launched, and the prime minister's advisory committee on science and technology is considering proposals to make this the norm for all science and technology subjects.

In spite of the markedly higher entry requirements for the Dainton courses, the eight programmes at Birmingham, Brunel, Cambridge, Oxford and Strathclyde universities, Queen's university, Belfast, Imperial College, London, and Manchester university's Institute of Science and Technology, have all increased recruitment, while other technological degrees have struggled.

Several of the courses also buck national trends by having up to a third of their places awarded to women.

JOHN O'LEARY

EDUCATION

POSTS

oxford polytechnic

Enterprise Coordinator
Ref: 110/GLG
Salary Negotiable in excess of £30,000 pa
(Post no: 11951)
(5 Year Fixed-Term Contract)

This new job arises from funding under the Enterprise in Higher Education Scheme.

You will:

- Lead the Enterprise Development Team
- Manage the Enterprise budget
- Manage Enterprise training
- Coordinate the Enterprise programme

You will need to have experience of at least some of the following:

- Managing complex human resource development projects
- Active involvement in commercial activity
- Acting as a change agent within higher education of students
- Active involvement in EEE nationally or in an institution

You should have:

- Initiative and energy
- Excellent interpersonal and communication skills
- Well-developed managerial and financial management skills
- Creativity and an imaginative approach to problem solving

Closing date: Tuesday 7th May 1991
Places available in our Day Nursery. Please ask for details.

Further information and applications are available from the Personnel Department, Oxford Polytechnic, Gypsy Lane, Headington, Oxford OX3 0BP. Telephone: Oxford (0865) 819699 or 819297 (24 hour answer phone service).

All full time posts open to job sharing unless specifically excluded.

WORKING FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

SCIENTIST

ADMINISTRATIVE

REPTON SCHOOL

HMC Boarding and Day

500 boys: 65 Sixth Form girls

(Girls to be admitted throughout the school from 1992)

For January 1992 (or earlier if possible) a man or woman to take on the responsibilities of

UNDER MASTER and DIRECTOR OF STUDIES

This senior position in the management team will entail full responsibility to the Headmaster for the planning and organisation of all academic aspects of the school. Candidates should be academically well qualified and are likely to have had relevant organisational experience, including running a department.

Further details may be obtained from: The Headmaster, Repton School, Derby DE6 6FH (Tel: 0283 702375) to whom all applications, including a full curriculum vitae and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two academic referees should be sent as soon as possible but not later than Friday 10th May.

St. Dunstan's College.

HMC Day School for 820 boys (aged 7-18)

Required for September 1991

1. Graduate Teacher of Modern Languages (French with some Spanish)

2. Graduate Teacher of English: Both these posts will involve teaching within the secondary age range of up to A Level. A full involvement in extra-curricular activities would be expected. Both experienced teachers and those new to the profession will be considered.

Own generous salary scale, with responsibility allowances appropriate to qualifications and experience available.

3. Part-time Teacher of Latin and Classical Civilisation, to A Level, for the equivalent of two days per week. Further details of the College and of the posts may be obtained from the Headmaster to whom applications should be made by 8th May.

St. Dunstan's College, Oxford, SB6 4TY

Telephone: 081-690 1274

COURSES

RECTOR

Applications are invited for this appointment which arises in August 1992 on the retirement of Laurence Ellis. Mr. Ellis is a member of the Headmaster's Conference.

The Edinburgh Academy, located in the centre of Edinburgh, provides a broad academic education of high quality to its 1,000 pupils, with girls in the sixth form only.

Salary, benefits and terms of this appointment fully reflect the importance and challenge.

Full particulars of the appointment may be obtained from Mr. C.F. Steig, C.A., Secretary to the Court of Directors, 1/4 Achol Crescent, Edinburgh EH3 8LQ.

Closing date for applications: 22nd May 1991.

NATIVE ENGLISH TEACHER

REQUIRED FOR PRIVATE

ACADEMY IN ZARAGOZA

(SPAIN)

REQUIREMENTS:

- UNIVERSITY DEGREE
- TEACHING EXPERIENCE OR TEFL
- C.V. AND REFERENCES

WE OFFER:

- ACCOMMODATION
- GOOD ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
- PLEASANT WORKING ATMOSPHERE

PLEASE SEND YOUR LETTER WITH PHOTO INCLUDED TO:

EVERY DAY ENGLISH

PARQUE SANCTI AITO, 17, 50001 ZARAGOZA (SPAIN)

APPLICANTS WILL BE INTERVIEWED IN LONDON IN MAY

Loughborough University of Technology

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from graduates for this post in the Academic Registry. The duties will be divided principally between the Resources and Academic Planning Office and the Commission Secretariat.

The initial appointment will be made on Grade 1 £11,289 or Grade 2 £12,039 or £18,165, depending on qualifications and experience.

Postcard requests for information forms to: Personnel Office, University of Technology, Loughborough, Leics. LE11 3TU quoting Ref No.91/59/AD.

COURSES

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

Founded 1912
Modern Office Skills
4 months 1 module and 1 month course
Certificate in Secretarial Practice
Further details from Mrs. Fox
4 Welbeck Street, London W1B

COURSES

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

ST. JAMES'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

COURSES

LEARN FRENCH

FAST. FASTER. FASTEST.

INTENSIVE CLASSES, FROM BEGINNERS TO ADVANCED.

START MONDAY, APRIL 22ND 1991.

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS

THE OFFICIAL FRENCH GOVERNMENT CENTRE OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

14 CROMWELL PLACE, LONDON SW7 2JR.

TEL: 071-581 2701. FAX: 071-581 5127

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

Business and Legal German

CRASH COURSES IN FRENCH

4 week intensive French courses.

16 hours of study per week.

Cost only £260 (mornings).

£220 (afternoons).

Three centres: Dorset Square.

Notting Hill Gate, Leicester Square.

Learn French from the French with Alliance Française.

For two brochures, phone or write Alliance Française de Londres (Dept TMC), 1 Dorset Square, London NW1 6PU

071-723 7471

NEW COURSE MAY '7

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

FOOTBALL

Luton plunged into another struggle to preserve status

Luton Town.....1
Sunderland.....2

By CLIVE WHITE

THAT Luton Town's first division future could lie in the hands of a manager whom they dismissed last season had not, apparently, occurred to the unimpeachable mind of Jim Ryan, but that was before Ray Harford's successor had spent another Sunday night "drinking and thinking".

Ryan will have further time to dwell on this ticklish matter during the long drive to Roker Park tomorrow to see if Harford's Wimbledon side can do Luton an almighty favour by frustrating Sunderland's survival hopes. Ryan would be advised against becoming too mandarin; lack of a cheerful disposition cost his predecessor his job.

Ryan had every right to look downcast on Saturday, though, as another defeat on their doomed artificial pitch destiny out of their own hands and put it firmly in those of Sunderland. Ryan

described it as an "exceptionally poor" performance but one that was not without excuse. "I've got young players who I think are going to become good players," Ryan said, "but it's a little unfair that they have to appear in the first division in the early part of their careers under such pressures."

Ryan did not bother to state why, which is painfully obvious to any Luton supporter who has witnessed the steady stream of experienced players out of Kenilworth Road these past few seasons.

For the third consecutive season it would seem that Luton's fate will not be sealed until the last day of the season. It is not all gloom, though, for the Bedfordshire club, whose remaining fixtures - Everton (away) and Derby County (home) - would appear to offer encouragement.

If Luton pull it off again this season they can rightly claim to have taken over from Coventry City as the first division's leading escape artists. Few would add a team if they failed and took their

"home supporters only" policy to the second division.

Enough Sunderland supporters still managed to fiddle their way in to give their team some worthwhile support. For a time, however, it seemed that they were to be disillusioned when Sunderland again surrendered a lead, given them by Armstrong's volley. Luton would have been well satisfied with the point which Rodgers' equaliser seemed to give them, but a draw was of no use to Sunderland, who in the 39th minute gambled on the fitness of Sebastian when McManis limped off with a broken foot.

The Sunderland forward, who has not played for five weeks because of a stomach injury, can himself to the point of exhaustion before springing Luton's outside trap to lay on the winner for Pascoe.

LUTON TOWN: A. Chambers; J. Jones (sub: J. Pegg); R. Harford; D. Bennett; G. Rodgers; D. McManis; M. Pendergast; K. Shack. SUNDERLAND: A. Norman; G. Owen; P. Hinchey; G. Bennett; K. Bell; C. Preece; P. Bracken; G. Armstrong; D. Chalmers; D. Hooper (sub: M. Richardson); K. Jay (sub: K. Brady). Referee: K. Bawa.

Colchester shut out by Daws

ALTRINCHAM, undefeated in 27 GM Vauxhall Conference games, survived, at Layer Road on Saturday, what may be Colchester's last throw at winning the title (Walter Gamble writes). With a 1-1 draw, before 6,986 people, Altrincham took a fourth division place firmly within their grasp. Their two games in hand remain a trump card.

Colchester travel to Kidderminster tonight without the forwards, Mario Walsh, who severely injured his head against Kettering last week, and Rory McDonough, who on Saturday had ten stitches to a foot injury.

Leworthy's cross went in off the bar post after five minutes, but moments after McDonough was carried off, Altrincham equalised through Daws.

Blackpool rise on Ayre's formula

WHEN Billy Ayre took over as manager of Blackpool at the beginning of December, the club was eighteenth in the fourth division and going nowhere fast. A remarkable run since has carried them to fifth place and a 2-2 draw with Gillingham at Priestfield Stadium on Saturday kept alive hopes of promotion.

Ayre claims to have made only small adjustments, but he has dismantled the long-ball system favoured by his predecessor, Graham Carr.

Davies, a full back, gave Blackpool the lead from what was probably no more than a low cross. Gillingham equalised when Palmer forced the ball home after Lovell had beaten McIlhenny.

"Lovell-give! Gillingham - the lead in the second half, but the arrival of a substitute, Sinclair, revived Blackpool and it was

By KEITH BLACKMORE

from his low cross that Horner equalised with 11 minutes left. Barclay kept on Blackpool's heels by beating Peterborough 4-1. Darlington, the leaders, were held 1-1 by Maidstone United.

At the top of the third division, Grimsby drew at home with Birmingham City. Bolton Wanderers, who were playing a league game from Reeves to beat Leyton Orient.

GILLINGHAM: H. Carr; R. Cooper; L. Palmer; P. Higgs (sub: D. Jordan); A. Walker; M. Thomas; M. Connor; S. Lovell; A. Butler; A. Owen; G. Smith (sub: W. Higgs). Referee: M. Pegg. 11:30-1:00.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Monarchs offense reigns supreme

MONTREAL Machine kept London Monarchs offense off the field for as long as possible on Saturday, but it was little use as Monarchs scored twice on two play drives in 45 seconds and ran out 45-7 victors (Rick and Wetherill writes).

Two touchdowns, of four and 41 yards, by Jon Horton, followed a 22-yard field goal by Phil Alexander and gave Monarchs a 17-0 half-time lead.

At the start of the second half, Dan Brinson ran back the kick-off 93 yards for a touchdown. Ricky Johnson ran for a 15 and 20-yard touchdowns. Todd Garretts caught the third touchdown in 3min 29sec of the third quarter to make the score 31-7.

Stuart Gellagham found Horton, voted the game's most valuable player, for his third touchdown

after an 80-yard drive. He was replaced by John Witkowski, who found similar success with a 22-yard lob to Tony Sargent. That was the Monarchs fourth touchdown in four plays in the second half.

SCORES: London Monarchs: Touchdown: Horton (3), Brinson (2), Sargent (1), Witkowski (1). Field Goal: Alexander (3). Montreal Machine: Touchdown: Johnson (3), Garretts (2). Field Goal: Horton (1). Referee: M. Pegg. 11:30-1:00.

RESULTS: First round: 1. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 2. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 3. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 4. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 5. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 6. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 7. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 8. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 9. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 10. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 11. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 12. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 13. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 14. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 15. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 16. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 17. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 18. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 19. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 20. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 21. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 22. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 23. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 24. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 25. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 26. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 27. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 28. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 29. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 30. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 31. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 32. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 33. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 34. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 35. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 36. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 37. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 38. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 39. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 40. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 41. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 42. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 43. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 44. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 45. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 46. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 47. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 48. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 49. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 50. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 51. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 52. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 53. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 54. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 55. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 56. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 57. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 58. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 59. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 60. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 61. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 62. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 63. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 64. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 65. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 66. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 67. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 68. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 69. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 70. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 71. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 72. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 73. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 74. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 75. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 76. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 77. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 78. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 79. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 80. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 81. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 82. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 83. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 84. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 85. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 86. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 87. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 88. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 89. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 90. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 91. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 92. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 93. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 94. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 95. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 96. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 97. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 98. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 99. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 100. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 101. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 102. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 103. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 104. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 105. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 106. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 107. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 108. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 109. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 110. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 111. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 112. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 113. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 114. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 115. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 116. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 117. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 118. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 119. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 120. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 121. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 122. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 123. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 124. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 125. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 126. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 127. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 128. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 129. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 130. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 131. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 132. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 133. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 134. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 135. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 136. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 137. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 138. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 139. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 140. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 141. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 142. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 143. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 144. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 145. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 146. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 147. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 148. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 149. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 150. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 151. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 152. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 153. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 154. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 155. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 156. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 157. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 158. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 159. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 160. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 161. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 162. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 163. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 164. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 165. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 166. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 167. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 168. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 169. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 170. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 171. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 172. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 173. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 174. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 175. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 176. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 177. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 178. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 179. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 180. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 181. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 182. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 183. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 184. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 185. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 186. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 187. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 188. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 189. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 190. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 191. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 192. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 193. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 194. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 195. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 196. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 197. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 198. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 199. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 200. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 201. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 202. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 203. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 204. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 205. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 206. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 207. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 208. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 209. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 210. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 211. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 212. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 213. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 214. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 215. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 216. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 217. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 218. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 219. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 220. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 221. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 222. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 223. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 224. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 225. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 226. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 227. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 228. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 229. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 230. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 231. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 232. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 233. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 234. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 235. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 236. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 237. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 238. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 239. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 240. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 241. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 242. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 243. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 244. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 245. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 246. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 247. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 248. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 249. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 250. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 251. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 252. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 253. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 254. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 255. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 256. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 257. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 258. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 259. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 260. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 261. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 262. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 263. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 264. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 265. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 266. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 267. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 268. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 269. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 270. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 271. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 272. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 273. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 274. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 275. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 276. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 277. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 278. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 279. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 280. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 281. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 282. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 283. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 284. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 285. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 286. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 287. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 288. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 289. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 290. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 291. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 292. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 293. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 294. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 295. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 296. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 297. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 298. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 299. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 300. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 301. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 302. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 303. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 304. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 305. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 306. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 307. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 308. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 309. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 310. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 311. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 312. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 313. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 314. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 315. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 316. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 317. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 318. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 319. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 320. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 321. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 322. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 323. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 324. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 325. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 326. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 327. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 328. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 329. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 330. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 331. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 332. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 333. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 334. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 335. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 336. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 337. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 338. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 339. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 340. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 341. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 342. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 343. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 344. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 345. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 346. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 347. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 348. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 349. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 350. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 351. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 352. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 353. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 354. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 355. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 356. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 357. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 358. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 359. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 360. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 361. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 362. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 363. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 364. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 365. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 366. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 367. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 368. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 369. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 370. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 371. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 372. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 373. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 374. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 375. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 376. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 377. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 378. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 379. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 380. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 381. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 382. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 383. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 384. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 385. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 386. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 387. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 388. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 389. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 390. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 391. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 392. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 393. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 394. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 395. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 396. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 397. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 398. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 399. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 400. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 401. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 402. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 403. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 404. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 405. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 406. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 407. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 408. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 409. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 410. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 411. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 412. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 413. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 414. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 415. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 416. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 417. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 418. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 419. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 420. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 421. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 422. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 423. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 424. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 425. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 426. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 427. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 428. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 429. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 430. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 431. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 432. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 433. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 434. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 435. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 436. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 437. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 438. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 439. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 440. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 441. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 442. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 443. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 444. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 445. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 446. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 447. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 448. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 449. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 450. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 451. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 452. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 453. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 454. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 455. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 456. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 457. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 458. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 459. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 460. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 461. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 462. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 463. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 464. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 465. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 466. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 467. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 468. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 469. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 470. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 471. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 472. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 473. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 474. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 475. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 476. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 477. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 478. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-30); 479. London (30-7) vs Montreal (7-3

● CRICKET 31
● RACING 33
● FOOTBALL 34, 35

Sheridan settles final in favour of Wednesday

Sheffield Wednesday 1
Manchester United 0

By STUART JONES
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

WITH their one and only shot, struck by John Sheridan, Sheffield Wednesday yesterday won their first trophy for 56 years. Pursuing a policy that reduced the Rumbelows Cup final to almost a non-event, they collected £100,000 and prepared themselves for further riches in the first division next season.

Their triumph over the country's established knockout specialists will surely provide Wednesday with sufficient impetus to achieve promotion. On the evidence available at Wembley, though, they will bring with them not even a dim, let alone bright, sense of adventure. Their contribution rarely rose above the negative.

Manchester United, beaten for only the third time in 34 cup-ties in the last two seasons, were equally short of inspiration during one of the most dispassionate occasions staged in the national stadium for many a year. Like Wednesday, they fired only a single direct blow and even that was ten minutes before the end.

It is as well that they already hold a comfortable 3-1 lead

over Legia Warsaw in the European Cup Winners' Cup. Their lacklustre performance was scarcely designed to lift them for the second leg of the semi-final of that competition at Old Trafford on Wednesday night, when they will be without their goalkeeper, Sealey.

After gashing a knee in a collision with Williams, he was involved in a furious argument with Jim McGregor, the United physiotherapist, who suggested that he should withdraw. The display of temper was one of the afternoon's few animated incidents.

United's approach was inexplicable in view of Robson's first invitation for Sharpe to illustrate his blistering speed. The young left-winger floated past Nilsson, a full back resuming after an absence of six months, and indicated that he would, as expected, be a prime threat.

Robson, noting the ease with which his colleague had burst to the byline, used the same play three times within the next minute. Although they had lost the element of surprise, not once thereafter did United make any use of their principal weapon.

Pearson, justifiably voted the man of the match, effectively contained the other main danger, Hughes. In spite of the efforts of Robson, a lone

spark amid United's midfield, they failed to penetrate Wednesday for almost an hour. Even then, their moves lacked an incisive edge.

Drives by Blackmore and Robson, both of which drifted narrowly wide, and a disallowed effort by Hughes, who bundled Turner into the net, lit a small candle of hope. Wednesday's goalkeeper, poignantly discarded by Alex Ferguson, extinguished it when he tipped over McClair's header from Irwin's cross.

The display of Webb, whose passing was unusually imprecise, indicated that he might be the next member of England's World Cup party to be overlooked by Graham Taylor. Having achieved nothing of note, he was spared further embarrassment when he was replaced early in the second half by Phelan.

Wednesday, the first representatives from the second division to win the trophy since Aston Villa in 1975, went ahead in the 39th minute. Worthington's free-kick was nodded by Falster to the edge of the area, where Sheridan was lurking.

The talented, midfield player responded crisply. His shot was deflected by the hands of Sealey, who will be replaced by Walsh on Wednesday, on to the inside of a post. On only one other occasion did Wednesday promise to extend their lead, but the counter-attack in question, led by Williams, was blocked by Bruce.

Having eliminated Liverpool and Arsenal, United again failed to win the one domestic competition which has eluded them. In 1983, they reached the final where they lost to Liverpool. Their manager at the time was Ron Atkinson, who was dismissed five years ago. For him at least revenge was particularly sweet.

"We are a big club and we proved it today," Atkinson said afterwards. "We came here to play football and didn't look out of our depth. Whatever else happened, we were going to come and savour the occasion and not be inhibited."

"I didn't feel they were ever in control. They had one or two pressure spells and then it was a question whether we would be brave enough to keep our nerve and we certainly did that."

Ferguson said: "The sickening thing about it is that you can play as well as we did to beat Liverpool and Arsenal and go to Leeds, which is perhaps the most intimidating place in Europe, and perform the way we did there, and then lose the final."

Victory bonus as Brasher departs

By DAVID POWELL
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

JUST when it had seemed that Chris Brasher would be successful in only five of the six objectives he set for the London Marathon when he started it ten years ago, his last wish was granted most unexpectedly yesterday. He had wanted to see British marathon running recapture its prestige and the men's team victory in the World Cup came just as Brasher was retiring as race director.

For the fifth year in six, the race was won by an overseas athlete. Yakov Tolstikov, of the Soviet Union, escaped to victory in the same way that Allister Hutton had for Scotland 12 months before, making his break with 12 miles to go. However, led by two athletes who were products of the running boom inspired by Brasher's marathon, the World Cup was won. "It was a fantastic bonus," Brasher said.

It was the first time the cup had been combined with a mass marathon and the first time Britain had won it. Italy had begun as favourites but, when Gelindo Bordin, their Olympic champion, dropped out at 22 miles, their hopes went with him.

"Surprising" was how Dave Long, who led Britain's scoring team, described the triumph. Long was fourth in a performance far removed from his first marathon. That one took him more than three hours, this one a personal best 2hr 10min 30sec.

Steve Brace, next Briton in eighth place, is another who knows what it is like to be down there with the buskers and Jimmy Saviles. Times have changed since he ran 3hr 5min 37 seconds ago. But Brace was disappointed with his 2:11.45. "I was looking for something special," he said.

Hugh Jones, the 1982 winner, who was twentieth, spared Britain the frustration of losing the World Cup because the wrong team was picked. Dave Bruce was the third Briton, one ahead of Jones, but was not in the team. With Bruce not counting, had Jones been off colour like Hutton and Carl Thackeray, Portugal would have won.

Jones's share of the team prize-money was some £3,000 while Bruce had to make do with his place money of £1,000. That will mean less to him, though, than his time, 2hr 12min 37sec, which should earn him selection for the world championships after only one marathon.

Tolstikov, aged 31 and 5ft 5in, earned £27,000 but will be worse off than Manuel Matias, the Portuguese who finished second, more than a minute behind. Tolstikov has to pay half to the Soviet federation. He is a man out of the brace



Little Yakov and Big Ben: Tolstikov strikes a triumphant blow for the Soviet

and Long mould, taking a lot of marathons, 30, to arrive at his personal best, which he clipped by three seconds to 2:09.17. London's third-fastest winning time in spite of strong winds.

Fourteen miles has become the point where important things happen. Like Hutton and Tolstikov, Ross Mota made her break there and gave Portugal the victory in the women's race which Tolstikov had denied Matias in the men's. Mota is the European, world and Olympic champion, though her first London victory might have been denied her by either of two incidents.

Her marathon almost came to a halt after half a mile when a pranker jumped in front of her, but she brushed by; then, towards the finish, a Portu-

guese flag was thrown across her path. "The stick crossed my foot and I was afraid I would fall," Mota said.

There has never been, surely, such a smile at the end of a marathon. It lasted all the way over Westminster Bridge. The British women were led by Sally Ellis, recording 2:34.42 in twentieth place, closely followed by Veronique Marot, 21st in 2:34.46. Marot was a former winner way below form.

There was one other success story: Alan Storey. Storey coached Hutton to victory last year and this year advised Long. Next year his job will be to make everyone a winner. He takes over from Brasher. And Brasher has always said that every finisher is a winner.

Leading article, page 13

Holding pays in final push

By MICHAEL COLEMAN

DAVID Holding felt the effects of competing in the Boston marathon six days earlier when the speed was turned up over the final stages of yesterday's wheel-chair marathon. A previous winner, Holding found he had no shove left as two Frenchmen, two Swedes and a Canadian hurtled off at the 18-mile point.

It was cat and mouse between the quintet until they neared Buckingham Palace, when the Canadian, Daniel Wesley, the revelation of the race, put in a sudden surge. But this was covered by Jo Lindqvist, on paper the fastest performer, and all five were in a chance as they took shelter behind each other down Birdcage Walk.

In the last 200 metres the speed of Farid Amrouch prevailed, the Frenchman crossing the line ahead of Lindqvist in 1hr 52min 52sec, four minutes inside the course record.

Wesley cut 15 minutes off his previous best to edge the defending champion, Hakan Ericsson, of Sweden, out of fifth place. Chris Hallam, twice a London winner, had a puncture at the start and lost almost five minutes, although he still finished nineteenth of 40.

Connie Hansen, from Denmark, was again dominant in the women's event, finishing eleventh overall in a record 2:04.40.

RESULTS: Men's 1, F Amrouch (Fr), 1hr 52min 52sec; 2, S Lindqvist (Swe), 1:52:56; 3, J P. Hansen (Den), 1:52:57; 4, D Wesley (Can), 1:53:07; 5, M Lohr (Ger), 1:53:08; 6, D Holding (GB), 1:54:08; 7, C Hallam (Aust), 2:04:11; 8, D Gray (GB), 2:04:57; 9, A Newman (GB), 2:05:00; 10, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:01; 11, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:02; 12, D. Holding (GB), 2:05:03; 13, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:04; 14, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:05; 15, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:06; 16, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:07; 17, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:08; 18, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:09; 19, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:10; 20, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:11; 21, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:12; 22, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:13; 23, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:14; 24, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:15; 25, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:16; 26, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:17; 27, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:18; 28, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:19; 29, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:20; 30, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:21; 31, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:22; 32, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:23; 33, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:24; 34, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:25; 35, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:26; 36, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:27; 37, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:28; 38, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:29; 39, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:30; 40, J. Thompson (GB), 2:05:31.

MATCH FACTS

At Wembley Att: 80,000 Ref: R S Lewis

HT: 0-1 MANCHESTER UTD 0 SHEFFIELD WED 1

Scorers: — Sheridan 38

Cautions: —

Subs: Phelan 56 (Webb) Madden 88 (Herkes)

Shots (on target/total) Manchester Utd 9 1 3

Corners (left/right) 4 2 1

Crosses (left/right) 16 16 14 6

Free kicks/pens conceded 19 — 16 —

Offsides 7 7 4 4

Possession (gained/lost) 47 99 43 100

MANCHESTER UTD (4-4-2) SHEFFIELD WED (4-4-2)

Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Player Goal attempt Crosses Fouls By On

Date for merger of ruling bodies

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

THE administration of South African cricket, for many years divided on a racial basis, will be formally unified by the end of June, removing a considerable barrier to the country's international re-admission.

Talks in Johannesburg at the weekend brought to reality the amalgamation of the predominantly white Cricket Union and the coloured-controlled Cricket Board, a vision which would have seemed a remote fancy even a year ago.

The merger has been overseen by the African National Congress (ANC) and its new constitution will come into

force on June 29. Geoff Dakin will be the president for the first year, with Krish Maderudhi his deputy, and the roles will then reverse. Ali Bacher is expected to be appointed managing director.

The new body is to be titled the United Cricket Board of South Africa and a letter has already informed Colin Cowdrey, the chairman of the International Cricket Council, of the development, described by Dakin as "the most historic moment South African cricket has known".

Australia on rack, page 31
Moody's onslaught, page 31

Arrese is the man who cannot win

TOMORROW is rumoured to be St Jordi's day in Spain, which is appropriate (Andrew Longmore writes). Jordi Arrese, the gentle Spaniard who is Bjorn Borg's first comeback opponent in Monte Carlo tomorrow, might need all the help he can get.

Being a claycourt specialist, Arrese can have but one hero. "Borg," the Spaniard said yesterday. "I watched his matches always on television and admired his speed."

Now Arrese, aged 26, has two choices. He will either be the laughing stock, beaten by a man eight years his senior who

has not played competitive tennis for seven years, or he will be the spoilsport, the Evander Holyfield of tennis.

"All the players were talking last week about not wanting to be the one who played Borg because of all the attention," Arrese said. "I will be very nervous, but, in the end, I am quite happy to play him."

The Monte Carlo Country Club, where the Swede has won three titles, is bracing itself for the onslaught. The press box is overflowing and organisers expect double the regular 6,000 attendance for a saint's day Tuesday.

He admitted that for the first time in 69 contests over

Foreman has one last laugh

From SRIKUMAR SEN
BOXING CORRESPONDENT
ATLANTIC CITY

NO MORE returns for George Foreman. That is the fervent prayer of the punching preacher's promoter, Bob Arum. After Foreman had shown that he could be fat, fit, 42 and bald, and push Evander Holyfield, the undisputed world heavyweight boxing champion, all the way, Arum said that the former world champion, who returned to boxing after an absence of ten years, had nothing more to prove.

Despite an "I-shall-return" wave to a waiting reprieve at 5am on Saturday as Foreman departed for Humble, Texas, to be with his congregation at the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ for Sunday prayers, Arum confirmed that the 17-plus-stone, laugh-and-growl-fat challenger had finished with boxing.

Even though Foreman's brother, Roy, wanted him to go out with a purse of more than \$12 million for a bout with Mike Tyson, there seems little chance of seeing the Big Man striding across the ring again.

This is not because he suffered any serious damage in the bout with Holyfield, which he lost 116-111, 115-112, 117-110, but because he had tried and failed to regain the title he lost to Muhammad Ali in 1974, and there was no point in chasing it any further at the risk of lasting injury.

He admitted that for the first time in 69 contests over

23 years he felt pain, his jaw being badly bruised.

The man who believed he was resurrected by God 14 years ago in San Juan, Puerto Rico, after his defeat by Jimmy Young, may have seen Providence taking a hand again, though this time before the bout with Holyfield, as Ali walked towards him on unsteady feet to wish him good luck.

"We talked about the future," Arum said. "He could have been in the worst kind of tragedy if he continued fighting. He saw Muhammad and what afflicts him. George is an extremely intelligent person. Why engage in boxing as a means of seeking security if you have enough security? He made \$12 million, more than he has ever received in his life. Boxing is for the poor, not for the rich."

"He knows he accomplished what he set out to do. He proved that he could compete extremely effectively. Had he KO'd Holyfield in the second round, he might have gone on to defend against Tyson, but by going to 12 rounds he accomplished more."

Arum said that he had the means to do anything: to have a television show, a television ministry and make millions in endorsements. He had been offered a contract from Time Warner for \$1 million a year for three years for ringside comment. "If he lost to Tyson, he would almost certainly lose his endorsements," Arum said. "Best to get out on top. But it is up to George. George is a

very intelligent man."

It is true that the only thing certain in boxing is "anything can happen", but Arum seems to have struck the right accent in his talks with Foreman.

Foreman appeared in the build-up to the world title contest to be quite unconcerned about jibes of being a common man and a joke, but clearly he had felt the digs. After his challenge, he said: "I came within an inch of winning the world title. I led the charge, didn't I? We did not retreat, did we? I proved to the whole world that you don't have to be embarrassed at 42. I had the fight, then Lou Duva [Holyfield's manager] threw in a mule and he got me good."

Of course, from the lumps and bumps on Holyfield's face, and his distorted mouth, we knew who had been the mule. Despite feeling pain in the jaw, Foreman thought eating was still fun. "I'm going to open a fast-food franchise," he said. "I'm going to become very rich because I'm going to buy up all the food," he quipped.

The most memorable journalistic quote of the week was: "Fight people should wait until Friday before calling him a fat slob." When the contest was over, 18,000 people in the Convention Center rose to their feet to chant "Georgel Georgel." Only silence or boos were left for the champion, who had to hold to hang on to his lead.

Contrary to forecasts of a quick demolition by Holy-

field, the bout remained a contest right to the last punch.

After having Holyfield in trouble in the second, fifth, seventh and even in the tenth, there was always a chance of a knockout blow from Foreman.

Though the points margin appeared big, the closest being 115-112 (ie, eight points to five), all the pressure and the smother boxing came from Foreman. He never sat down throughout the bout and at the beginning of every round ran out to meet the champion.

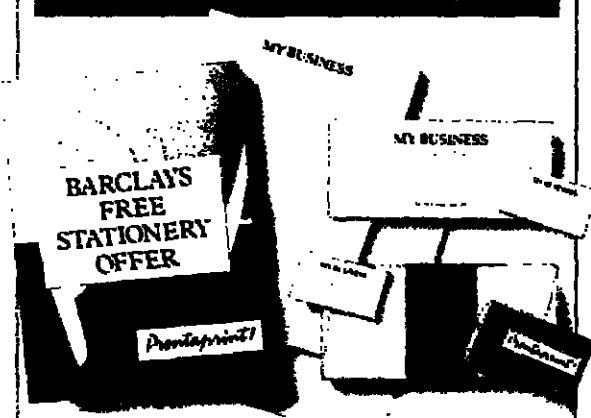
Whereas Holyfield had two really successful rounds, the third and the ninth, when Foreman's response to combinations seemed to have gone to pieces, most of Holyfield's rounds were taken by flurries for not more than a minute or two of the three minutes.

Holyfield had said that his work-rate would be four times greater than Foreman's, but the computer figures showed 584 punches thrown by him, with 60 per cent landed, to Foreman's 444, with 42.3 per cent finding the target. Holyfield will have to work harder against Tyson.

Holyfield is little more than a bulked-up cruiserweight whose punches are not heavy enough to seriously immobilise a full heavyweight like Tyson; that he badly needs lateral body movement; and that he does not possess sufficient boxing skills to wear down Tyson.

David Miller, page 32

BUSINESS HAS NEVER LOOKED BETTER AT BARCLAYS.



Good presentation can make all the difference to a new business venture. So our free business stationery pack is an offer not to be missed.

Included in the pack will be 100 printed business cards, compliments slips and letterheads. You'll also find 100 continuation sheets and 50 envelopes tucked into the special presentation box.

All we ask is that you open a new business account with us between March 25th and June 28th 1991.

Prontaprint! account with us between March 25th and June 28th 1991.

FREEPHONE 0800 400 170

Please send me a free Small Business Pack and more information on the free stationery pack.

Name (Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms)

Address

Postcode

PLEASE RETURN THE COUPON TO: BARCLAYS INFORMATION CENTRE, DEPARTMENT TM, FREEPOST, NORTHAMPTON NN1 1BR.

Published by Barclays Bank PLC, 14 Lombard Street, London EC3M 3JF. Reg. No. 1004462.

No 04/000

Royal attack

Prince a cru
Shal

THE Prince of Wales, who has long been a supporter of the arts, is to be honoured with a special award for his support of the arts. The Prince will be awarded the title of Patron of the Arts. The Prince's patronage of the arts has been a major factor in the success of the Prince's Foundation for the Performing Arts. The Prince's patronage of the arts has been a major factor in the success of the Prince's Foundation for the Performing Arts.

GOOD WRITING IN THE TIMES

DESIGN
Danah Hall on the origins and development of the modern garden. The garden is a reflection of the garden. The garden is a reflection of the garden.

POLITICS
Woodrow Wilson's impact on the world. The world is a reflection of the world. The world is a reflection of the world.

SPORT
Brian James has lunch with two household names from the golden age of motor racing - Juan Fangio and Stirling Moss. The golden age of motor racing is a reflection of the golden